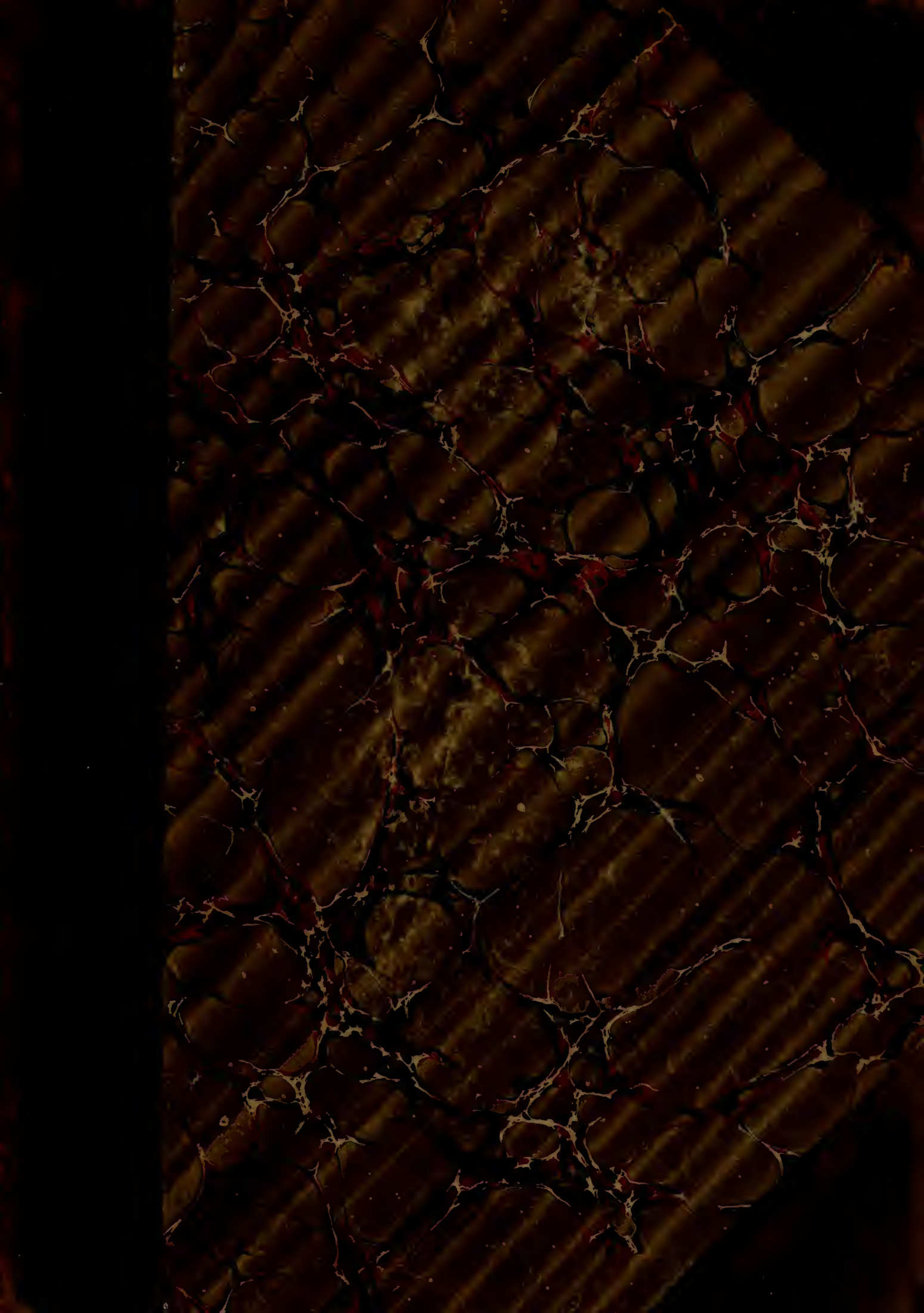




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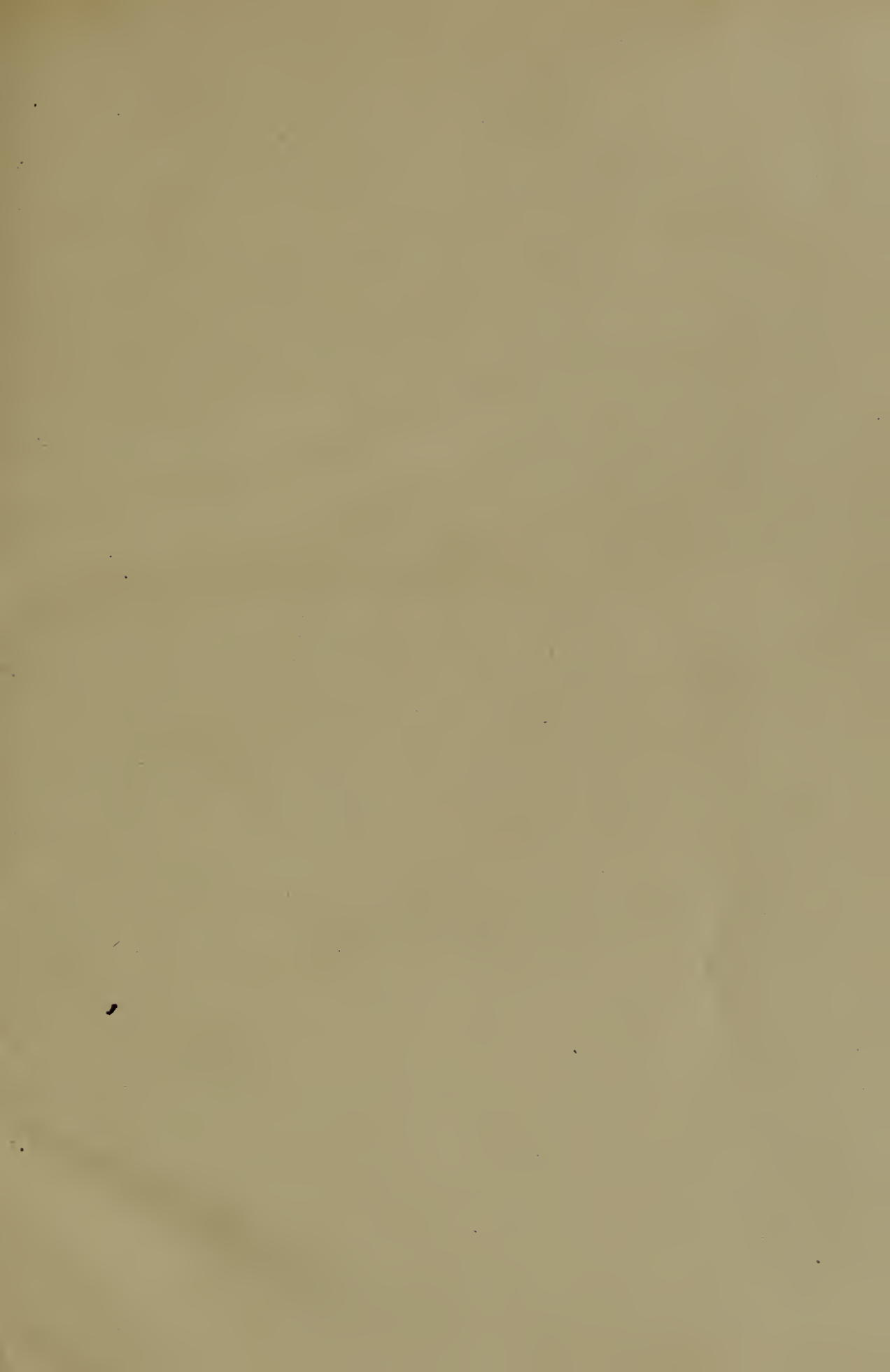
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VOL. IX

NO. I

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

OCTOBER, 1901

62
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The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 1.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

Vol. IX

OCTOBER, 1901

No. 1

LAMP ORATION.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE.

This is an age of specialists. In place of the old-time "Jack of all trades" we find the modern expert. Not only is this true in medicine or theology but it is equally true with the teacher, the farmer, or the scientist. To be a scientist one must have a scientific education and in fact "there is no calling in life to which a young man may properly aspire in which a scientific education is not essential to the highest degree."

The beginning of science may be traced back to that point in the world's history when necessity, the mother of invention, called forth the native ability of man to supply his wants. If the ancients were our equals or superiors in literature they never could for a moment compare with the people of our time in their scientific achievements. In this respect do we differ from all the nations of antiquity.

When we think of the gigantic strides science is taking to-day who can fix the boundary between the possible and the impossible? The art of war has been entirely revolutionized by scientific study and inventive genius. If rain could be made to fall at the command of man, could not the whole world be turned into a green and fertile garden? No one seems to be satisfied with success; however perfect a thing may be, to a scientist the first question is, Can it be improved? If the discovery of galvanic electricity by Galvani, and its advancements by Volta, led Sir Hum-

phrey Davy and others to important researches in the gases and metals, so did the invention of the spectroscope increase the means of research, and to-day the progressive chemist finds himself working with appliances and elements wholly unknown to the profession a few years ago. In the medical world former impossibilities are now every-day occurrences. The power of the germ of consumption has been overcome; while the feats in surgery come but little short of miracles.

One of the greatest victories that science has won in the past has been the securing of its own recognition. What would have been denounced as heretical one thousand years ago now brings the discoverer fame and fortune. Yes! more than that. The man who dares to utter a protest against scientific research is considered to be trying to retard the progress of mankind.

When Copernicus first stated the true relations of the stars and planets to each other then did the conservatives heap anathemas upon his head and accuse him of blaspheming and opposing God and the teachings of the Bible, and as soon as Galileo had proved the Copernican theory he was brought before the pope at Rome and told to keep silent on these truths upon penalty of death. And so it was in every case; in geology, in astronomy, in physics, in chemistry, and in fact in every branch of natural science. But the time has now come when science is no longer considered as being antagonistic to religion; on the contrary it has enlarged and broadened the whole field of religious thought. Yes, the broad plain of life, science, and religion are one and inseparable.

People are often asking, Which is the better education, the classical or the scientific? Let me answer this question in the words of another. "Language being altogether the work of man, in its study the student can rise no higher than its source, while nature being the product of an omnipotent God must lead a man 'through nature up to nature's God.'"

And now may the scientist with intellect clear and bright as the untarnished sunbeams and as immortal as their own heavenly origin, mount as king the throne of the twentieth century.

ELMER E. LYON.

THE BEST EDUCATION FOR AN ENGINEER.

It seems fitting at this time, in view of the rapid progress in engineering during the last few years and the advance which our college has made in the technical line, to discuss briefly the best education for an engineer.

At first thought the phrase, the best education for an engineer, does not appeal to the average mind, and it is only by entering into every detail that the real facts of the case can be brought home, and these facts are abundant and striking. It is by engineering processes that our necessities and comforts are supplied from day to day. There is scarcely an article we use in whose production some mechanical device has not been employed. Our cities have to be lighted, they must have water, they demand electric cars and the like, all of which contribute in a most important degree to our welfare. It is to the engineer we are indebted for the effective working of our modern systems of transport by land and sea, and for the blessings which they confer.

Technical education is of the highest importance to us all, and with adequate means should lead inevitably to health, vitality, integrity, goodness, and happiness.

I shall speak therefore first about the necessity of acquiring a sound general education before any special work is taken up, and in the second place the necessity of basing all practical work upon scientific knowledge.

Technical education is often begun too early in life; the result is, one attempts to substitute it for general education. In most cases any knowledge acquired before a boy is sixteen or seventeen can have but a slight value in itself. Up to that age it is not so much what he learns but how he learns it, it is the habit of discipline, of mental application, of power in attacking a subject, that are so valuable, not generally any definite amount of knowledge he may have gained. Early education should tend to sharpen the intellect, certainly not to dull it. Modern languages should not entirely supersede the classics as a general education, for practically all of our scientific nomenclature is borrowed from the Latin and Greek. Surely they make these languages much easier. It is not best to take up the study of chemistry, mechanics, steam, and

electrical engineering at this stage because those who have been hammering away at technical and semi-technical work from youth have become stale and are less vigorous. It would be well to have general lectures on these subjects so that those who are students in secondary schools would become interested.

The failure of young men starting in college in engineering courses lies mainly in the fact that they have not had a proper training, that is, have not had a full public school education where they have come in contact with their superiors and been under strict discipline, a wise supervision, and sympathetic advice. These things tend to develop the power of easy speech, the grace of pleasing manners, and the art of dealing with men; these are the qualities which one ought to acquire before starting in on an engineering education.

As for practical knowledge and training it should be based upon sound theoretic understanding. This is evident from the way the United States, England, and Germany have forged to the front; practical work has been going on for centuries but not until the theory was taken up was any advance made in the technical line. It is to the theoretical and technical man we must look. A man without the theory of electricity can do nothing with it.

As engineering is advancing so rapidly one should pursue knowledge constantly to keep in touch with theory as well as the practical side. We should put enthusiasm into our studies and make our work our first aim.

To bring the theoretical and practical work nearer together in our college I hope to see an engineering society which could be used as a medium between professors, alumni, and the undergraduates. If we had something of this kind those who are now dealing with the practical side would be able to keep the professors and undergraduates enlightened as to the difficulties which have come up before them. This would be of lasting good to our college and to each one of us.* I hope the day is not far distant when such a society within our college may be a fact.

H. H. CALDERWOOD.

* With united effort.

AGRICULTURE, ITS RELATION TO THE SCIENCES.

A doctrine exists in the economical world that all wealth had its beginning in the natural resources of the earth, and chiefest among these resources is the soil. In the beginning it was comparatively easy for a man with any energy to obtain a living from the soil and even lay by something. As the population became larger this work of getting a living increased, and with it the difficulty in saving. This increase has gone on until to-day there are no new countries to be taken up where the land is new, fertile, and easy to work. Now every increase in population means an increase in the effort to provide the necessities of life. Localities where this effort does not bring forth enough to supply the needs of the inhabitants must call upon parts of the country that are less densely populated to supply them with food and clothing. Many, perhaps all, of us can remember of our grandparents telling of the time when nearly all that was used in the family was made or raised on the farm; the corn and wheat, meat and fruit, the wool and the flax. But this has all changed, and it is not wholly due to outside influences, but in a great degree to the internal conditions; the population has vastly increased, bringing with it a corresponding demand for the means of subsistence. For the last quarter century the farmers of New England have been trying to get the greatest possible return from their land for the labor and materials expended. To-day the fact looms up as never before that if our Eastern farms are to be cultivated at a profit which will insure their being worked, some means of applying labor and materials to a better advantage must be practised. Many of our New England farms are so situated in regard to the markets that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to work them to an advantage. Clearly, something must be done in a different line if these farms are to continue as food-producing units. This something is generally acceded to be a better understanding and a closer application of the sciences and the higher branches of learning.

Why, it is asked, should the farmer want an education? Because he cannot be at his best as a citizen unless he has the most thorough knowledge possible of his business. The farming interests of this country have suffered untold losses because men

have been satisfied to follow along in the same narrow channels that were worn by their fathers and grandfathers. The greatest mistake of the farmer is that he does not study his profession as does the lawyer or the doctor. Daniel Webster once said that it required more brains to be a great farmer than to be a great statesman. Everywhere the poor farmer is going backward and the good farmer is going forward. The farmer must follow his specialty closely; he must watch the markets and master thoroughly every detail of his business. To do this to the best advantage to himself he must be educated in his own special line, and there can be no better place to obtain this education than at a college where agriculture is made a specialty. The greatest value of an agricultural training is not so much in the specific subjects taught as in the development of the judgment and the training of the hand to grasp the situation, however it may be presented. It is not a hard matter to tell how to raise a good crop of corn in New Hampshire, but if those instructions were applied to raising corn in Australia they would probably fail. If the main principles which underlie successful corn culture are once mastered, they will apply in any state or country. It is, then, not so much a question of how as why.

Now having seen something of the need and value of an education to the practical farmer, let us see what are some of the more important sciences he may use to the best advantage. The farmer is called upon to solve many questions in Chemistry, Soil Physics, Botany, Plant Disease, and Veterinary Medicine which the really practical man should be able to answer without the help of a man who makes a profession of these things alone. He should be able to find the constituents of a soil, and so decide the plants or the crop that will do the best on that soil. If the demand of the plant cannot be met by the soil, either the plant must be replaced by another or the soil must be fed with ingredients in such quantity and form as will make it adapted to the needs of the plant. There is a great deal of satisfaction that comes to the farmer from seeing a plant, an insect, a bird, or an animal, and being able to name it and tell something of its life history, and especially of its economic importance to him.

The plant, shrub, or tree having its beginning, and having

found a place to grow, is no less prone to disease than is man. These diseases take the form of various blights or scabs, and can have no other effect than to decrease production to a marked degree. If the farmer understands the nature of these diseases, their causes, and the conditions under which they thrive or are exterminated, he is in a position to treat them more effectually and at a more opportune time than he otherwise would be. He knows not only how to spray, but why he does so, and what the effect.

The stock on any farm is liable to the common ailments which may lead to serious results if not treated at the proper time and with suitable remedies. The average farmer has for these diseases his own peculiar treatment which may or may not be effectual, and the action of which may be doubtful—or even to the detriment of the animal. How much better it would be for both man and beast if the farmer understood thoroughly the nature of the sickness and the action of the remedies to be applied. This again is a question of why and not how.

To be a successful man from a business point of view it is not enough that a man be able to make his land produce the largest amount of a given crop, but he must harvest that crop, get it off the farm and to the best market to his own greatest advantage. This implies good roads, not only good highways, but even the road from the field must be in good condition. The means of conveyance, carts and wagons must be of the best and be kept in good repair. Is there not, then, a chance for a man to show and to use a little engineering skill? I hardly think it can be denied that such skill is useful and even necessary for the general farmer.

To be able to do all these things the farmer must be educated. His education will make his work not only easier, but more pleasant and more profitable. In these days labor is finely divided and directed along special lines, each a trade by itself, and no one man can ever hope to master them all. Granting agriculture a profession, and assuming that profession to have reached a development equal to any other, there seems to be no man of any occupation, trade, or profession, to whom a broader education, based on scientific lines, can be of greater benefit than to the practical agriculturist.

H. G. FARWELL.

On Thursday, Sept. 19, the students and the citizens of the town united in a memorial service in honor of our late beloved president. There were three speakers: Mr. Albert Demeritt, representing the citizens; Rev. W. S. Beard, representing the church; and President C. S. Murkland, representing the college. All three paid beautiful tributes to him to whom one of the speakers referred as "a good man."

Before singing the closing hymn those present passed the following resolutions of sympathy to be sent to Mrs. McKinley:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to permit the removal of our beloved president, Wm. McKinley, by death,—

Resolved, That while we deplore and mourn this event, which has brought sorrow to us all, we bow in awe and reverence before the sureness of God's love and wisdom.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. McKinley in this time of her affliction, assured, as we are, that the faith which sustained him, will not fail her. And that this event, so dark and terrible, may in some way work out the will of love and goodness.



We, as is usual with a new editorial board, undertake with some misgivings the work of getting out a college paper that will be an honor to our college. Our efforts may not always meet with your approval, but all we ask is for you to delay judgment until fair trial has been made. We would not in any way cause it to be understood that the editorial board does all the work of writing for the MONTHLY or can possibly do it. The students should bear a large share in filling its columns, for the best and greatest success of any undertaking of this kind can be realized only by the student body giv-

ing it their earnest support, both in subscribing and furnishing articles or anything that will go to make its pages more interesting.

We believe we can depend on such support and look to see this volume of the MONTHLY as great or a greater success than any previous issue. Let us be able to say the latter at the end of the year.

* * *

FRESHMEN A word to the Freshmen in regard to the Fresh-
EDITORSHIP. men editorship may not come amiss at this time.

It has always been customary to appoint the two who are judged by competition to be best fitted. Whether this is the best way or not may be open to question, but a more satisfactory way has not been suggested. It is sufficient to say here that the competition will be open to all and all given an equal chance to prove who are best fitted. It has been recognized that those best fitted to carry on the routine work of the paper may not always have the best article, though that will be given due weight. Or we might put it, that the best essay writer might not be able to write up college news in an interesting manner, or an exchange column for instance.

We do not deny that there is work connected with the editorship. Then there is another consideration. When men go to college they do not sit down and grind at text-books only or possibly do not grind at all. They get interested in something else, usually in athletics, and put part of their time into outside work or pastime. The college paper does not appeal to the average student as offering sufficient inducement. However this may be, the fact still remains that the MONTHLY holds out possibilities which, if properly taken advantage of, will lead to recognition and will unquestionably prove of great value to those who are able to fill the place.

It is an honor to be one of the editors from one's class which is not fully appreciated at first sight. Then again the MONTHLY represents the whole student body, and in order to do that, the classes need to have as strong members as possible for their editors. In closing we would urge every member of the Freshman class to at least make an attempt to secure the appointment as it is well worth the effort.

As usual at the beginning of this college year the ATHLETICS. work of putting a football team in the field demands the attention of every normally healthy student in college, both new and old men. There is no question as to the interest of the old men and the majority of those who for the first time are called upon to support football at their college. There are usually a few who may think that the football team needs none of their help. There are also a few who see some drawback on the financial side of the question.

Now the financial question has been talked about, turned over and over, always with the same result, which is the conclusion that our individual contributions to athletics are very low. It seems reasonable to expect every man to pay as much at least as was asked for this year, especially when it is known that it is less than one third what it costs the men in some of the larger colleges. In fact, it is doubtful if there is another college to be found whose subscriptions to the athletic fund are as low as at New Hampshire. Now it seems as though there were men in college who could stand some extra strain in this direction, say a dollar or two more, and not feel it as a strain to any great extent. And moreover any extra money will show in the results of the season, for it is a well known fact that a football team is necessarily a heavy expense, and every cent that can be raised in its support will be none too much.

Money is not the only essential. The steady, whole-hearted, and enthusiastic support of every one connected with the college is necessary. Enthusiasm costs nothing, but it may be of inestimable value to a football team on the gridiron to know that the whole college to a man is interested in them and will stand by through thick and thin. Not alone on the field can it be shown, but everywhere. Have an interest in the team that will last, that is n't artificial; stand by them if they are beaten; go out and play against them, and keep playing against them; they need your help at the end of the season as much as now. Just because the chance of making the first team is poor this, or possibly next, year is no excuse for not going out for practice. A strong second team is necessary from which to draw men as substitutes for the first. Experience counts for as much or more in football than in other

forms of athletics, and a man who makes the second eleven one year stands a good chance of being on the first team the following year.

We will again say, get out and keep up the interest, no matter what happens. Above all things, don't kick because you think you know a better way until all the facts are carefully weighed; for in many cases the one may be worse than none, and kicking only aggravates the discontent.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

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First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. W. BURBECK.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. H. ROLLINS.

Sergeant Major F. L. HILL.

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A. N. Otis.

P. E. De Rochemont.

CORPORALS.

J. E. Goodrich.

P. A. Campbell.

L. J. Marsh.

B. De B. Bradford.

MUSICIAN.

R. D. Towle.

Joseph Cilley, ex-'03, was in town for a short time Thursday, September 17.

We are sorry to announce that Mr. Imes has left us and is now inspecting cattle in Chicago.

C. H. Courser, '01, paid us a short visit September 19, on his way home from the Pan-American.

Frank R. Sanders, ex-'02, has charge of the exhibit of Dutch belted cattle at the Pan-American.

Robert M. Wright, '00, and Bard B. Plummer, ex-'00, made a short visit in town shortly after college opened.

Miss Marie L. Robertson, '00, spent two weeks during the summer vacation with the family of Professor Parsons.

Benito R. Estrada has left us to take a course in civil engineering at Worcester Tech. His address is 2 Berkshire St., Worcester, Mass.

Charles Hunt, '01, and Herbert F. Moore, '98, spent a few days with us about the 20th. While here they were entertained at Kappa Sigma house.

The annual reception to the new students was held in the Congregational church on September 23. All who were present reported a very enjoyable evening.

About seventy-five students accompanied the football team to Exeter. Several went to Brunswick, Me., to witness the game with Bowdoin. Among them were Laton, Livermore, and Sargent.

In Crowell, an ex-Dartmouth football player, Manager Kendall has secured a first-class coach. Although he has been here but a few days, there is a very decided improvement, both in team work and in individual playing.

By the resignation of Professors Burkett and Johnston the college has sustained a heavy loss. Both felt a deep interest in the college and worked hard for its advancement, and both were very popular with students and faculty. Professor Burkett has left us to accept a professorship in the University of North Carolina and Prof. Johnston has gone to Perdue University.

THE CANE RUSH.



The cane rush, which took place on Thursday, September 5, was one of the best, especially from a Sophomore standpoint, that has been seen here for several years. In spite of the fact that they were outnumbered considerably more than two to one, the Sophomores carried off the cane with a score of 10 to 6. Under the leadership of Horace Pettee the Freshmen called the Sophomores out the first night, before the former had had a chance to become acquainted. This resulted disastrously to themselves,

as shown by the fact that, in several instances, the Seniors were able to get a Freshie to pull one of his classmates out of the pile and hold him. Thus at least eight of them were helping the Sophs outright. By waiting in the depot for some of their men who were out of town and who were coming on the late train, the '04's got the Freshies worked up to a high pitch of excitement, which worked against them in the rush. Evidently the Freshies had been warned to look out for Dearborn, as from the first he was buried out of sight by those who had piled upon him, and no persuasion on the part of the Juniors could make them leave him.

At the crack of the pistol both sides started for the cane, but the Sophs had at least six men on it before the foremost Freshman had reached it. This fact alone gave them a decided advantage over the lower classmen.

Then the fun began. The cane was the centre of a surging

mass of feet and heads. Some few of the Freshies found Sophs and pulled them off while others, as has been said before, attacked some of their own men and held them until the end, or until some one of their guardian angels, the Juniors, came and pointed out their mistake.

After ten minutes of as hard a tussle as one would care to see, the second pistol shot rang out, and the rush was over. All that now remained was to count the hands, which was done, with the following result:



CLASS OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the class of 1902 A. A. Livermore and Mary Doe were elected as editors from the class.

The class of 1903 held a meeting for the election of officers on September 11. The officers elected are as follows: President, R. H. Rollins; vice-president, F. L. Hadley; secretary, H. D. Batchelor; treasurer, M. J. White. R. H. Rollins and M. J. White were elected editors of the COLLEGE MONTHLY.

At the meeting of the class of 1904 held on September 11 the following officers were elected: President, J. S. Dearborn; vice-president, J. E. Goodrich; secretary, R. S. Jewett; treasurer, L. Ashton. R. A. Cushman and R. D. Towle were elected editors.

GRINDS.

Wouw, Eddie!

Puss in the corner.

Dr. Smiley is a sound sleeper.

T-tt-l-, decline the plural of "ein."

R-b-ts-n: "Somebody must have told."

Have the Freshies any paint they want to sell?

Skillet had a narrow escape from being "Hayesed."

Levi P. is quite a stump (or, rather, scale) speaker.

"I shall have to ask you to wake up, Mr. Merrifield."

Somebody bit one of my hands, so I had to take it off the cane. Fr-st.

A prominent Sophomore was heard to inquire, "What's a 'nomsambulist'?"

Some Freshman lost his kneepan in the cane rush. Owner can recover the same by applying to the doctor.

After they have been out painting, Freshies would do well to wash their hands before they go into the presence of Sophomores.

A party of Freshmen were discussing a certain military movement which they had been taught in drill. As the discussion waxed warm, one of them was heard to say, "No, he says, 'Corner column left.'"

The Freshman sign-painting committee did not have very good success with their first attempt on the back-stop. Watered roof-paint and lack of matches combined make an insurmountable obstacle to artistic frescoing.

It has been many years since Freshmen and politics have mingled to such an extent as they have this year. So many members of the class of 1905 aspire to pilot their benighted brethren through the toils of the first year of college life that they resort to stratagem. A number of delegates were appointed to sit in solemn council and nominate the candidate for the presidency of the class. Before this board was able to hold a meeting it was invited to a

banquet given by one of the aspirants for office. So long as the candidate is unnamed, just so long does the wire-pulling continue, and, incidentally, does the solemn council of delegates enjoy itself at the expense of the yearning office-seeker.

ATHLETICS.

Sept. 21—Exeter at Exeter.

“ 28—Bowdoin at Brunswick.

Oct. 2—Dartmouth at Hanover.

“ 5—Burdett at Durham.

“ 19—Boston College at Durham.

“ 30—Tufts at Tufts.

Nov. 2—M. I. T. at Durham.

Once again we come together and discuss the prospects of a successful season at football. Among the old men who have played on the team previously are: Dearborn, who is now captain, playing now at right tackle; Bickford, who plays his old position at right guard, is out, and will probably continue play there; Davis, the strong center of last year's team, was not back in time to play in the first two games, but will greatly strengthen the line when back in the game. On the left of the line, two new men, Rollins and Merrill, are being tried and give promise of developing into strong players, especially Merrill, who has the advantage of weight. Merrill played left guard in the game with Exeter, but has since been working at left tackle.

At the ends are several good players. Kendall has been steadily at work on the left, while Cilley, Watson, Barker, and Dodge have been playing on the right. There are several trying for the backs. At full, Goodrich seems to have the field to himself, getting into the play well. He was a substitute last year, having experience both as a half and tackle. Among the halves there is more of a struggle. At right half Runlett and Durward have been tried. The former is a well known quantity, having played two years at left half. The latter is a new man who, while not being very heavy, gives much promise. At left half, several men

have also been tried. Two who are now playing the position are Marsh and Edwards. Both are light men but good punters, the latter having perhaps slightly the best of it. Marsh has been carrying the ball with a good deal of skill, having had experience on the second team last year, while Edwards is a new man. At quarter Pettee has been playing a good game though new at the position, having played end on the Dover High. His defensive work in tackling is strong.

Several of the new men give promise of developing into strong players. None of them is very heavy though some have played on preparatory school teams. Among the most promising are Durward, already spoken of as a promising back, Dodge, mentioned as doing good work at end; Shaw at end and half has shown up well on the second as has also Pike at half.

New Hampshire v. Bowdoin, at Brunswick, September 28:

Dodge (Colby) r. e.....	l. e. Fogg.
Dearborn, r. t.....	l. t. Soule.
Bickford, r. g.....	l. g. Barker (Shaw).
Chesley, c.....	c. Philwoon.
Rollins, l. g.....	r. g. Davis.
Merrill, l. t.....	r. t. Hamilton.
Kendall, l. c.....	r. e. Kelley (Perkins and Bean).
Pettee, q. b.....	q. b. Perkins, Walker.
Durward (Runlett) r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Monroe (Blanchard).
Marsh (Edwards) l. h. b..	r. h. b. Hunt.
Goodrich, f. b.....	f. b. Wilson.

Score:—Bowdoin 48, New Hampshire 0. Touchdowns 9, Goals 3. Umpire, Keith; Referee, Clark; Time Keepers, Wing and Livermore; Linesmen, — and Edwards.

Bowdoin kicked off. After a short gain by New Hampshire, Bowdoin got the ball on a fumble and then rushed the ball down the field, scoring after nearly four minutes' play. The remainder of the first half was a repetition of the first touchdown. Bowdoin being able to rush the ball mostly by end and tackle plays, Hunt making a long run around the end for a touchdown.

In the second half New Hampshire kicked off. Bowdoin advanced steadily but was unable to make as long gains as in the first half. Hunt did the best work for Bowdoin. For New Hampshire Runlett, Pettee, Marsh, and Colby did good work.

New Hampshire v. Exeter, September 21, at Exeter:

Kendall, l. e.	r. e. Foss.
Goodrich, l. t.	r. t. Stone.
Merrill, l. g.	r. g. Dillon.
Chesley, c.	c. Hooper.
Bickford, r. g.	l. g. Carr (Parrot).
Dearborn, r. t.	l. t. Brill.
Cilley, r. e.	l. e. Lee.
Pettee, q. b.	q. b. Connor.
Runlett, r. h. b.	l. h. b. Moore.
Taylor, l. h. b.	r. h. b. Nuelle.
Nixon, f. b.	f. b. Peters.

Score:—Exeter 6, New Hampshire 0. Touchdown, Peters. Goal from touchdown, Brill. Umpire, F. Wm. Rane. Referee, J. F. Moody, Exeter. Linesmen, Anderson and Marsh. Time, 20 and 15 minute halves.

New Hampshire kicked off and Exeter by short gains carried the ball some distance down the field before being held for downs. New Hampshire made a few short gains, but were forced to kick. Exeter made steady gains and at last carried the ball over and Brill kicked the goal. During the remainder of the first half neither side scored.

In the second half Exeter kicked off, and New Hampshire made a few gains, but was held for downs. The remainder of the game was played in New Hampshire territory, neither side being able to make long gains.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'97. Charles W. Vickery is with Clafflin Bros., mining engineers, Nome City, Alaska.

Miss Mary Bartlett is teacher of English at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H.

'98. Miss Mabel Hayes is teaching at the Framingham, Mass., high school.

Harry C. Mathes is general delivery clerk at the Dover, N. H., post-office.

The marriage of Fred W. Smith to Miss Mary Mathes of Durham is announced to take place Oct. 2.

Miss Helen Buzzell is teaching at Lee Centre.

'99. H. E. Clement is with a mining company at Bingham Junction, Utah.

H. E. Barnard was married last July to Miss Harvie. Brown University, class of 1901. Mr. Barnard is chemist for the state board of health, Concord, N. H.

Lewis H. Kenney is employed as a draughtsman in the mechanical engineering department of the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., of Quincy, Mass.

'00. Robert M. Wright has secured a position as instructor in the Hartford School for Boys, Hartford, Conn.

David B. Bartlett is teacher of history at the State Normal School, Plymouth, N. H.

Edward E. Nelson is with a mining company at Bagby, Cal.

Miss Alvena Pettee enters the Teachers College, Columbia University, this year to study domestic science.

Miss Frances Burnham is teaching in the Athol public schools, Athol, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Marie Robertson to Mr. Benj. N. Duggar, formerly an instructor at Cornell, is announced to take place in October.

'01. Miss Gertrude Gowen has entered the Oread Institute, Worcester, Mass., to study domestic science.

Harry W. Evans is with the Lynn General Electric Company, of Lynn, Mass.

Robert McA. Keown has secured a position as draughtsman with the Kidder Press Company, of Dover, N. H.

Elmer E. Lyon is at Meriden, Conn., teaching in the Connecticut School for Boys.

H. H. Calderwood is engaged in business at Nashua, N. H.

Harold M. Runlett is in the grocery business with his father at Durham.

George J. Penneo was married to Miss Warren of Lee soon after college closed and is now employed at the Breeze Hill Farm, Willimantic, Conn.

EXCHANGES.

We wish to acknowledge the following exchanges received after college closed last June: *The Colby Academy Voice*, *The Breeze*, the *M. H. Aerolith*, *The Review*, and *Aggie Life*.

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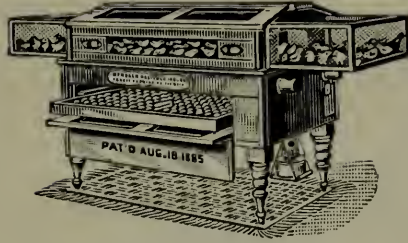
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VOL. IX

NO. 2

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

NOVEMBER, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

No. 2.

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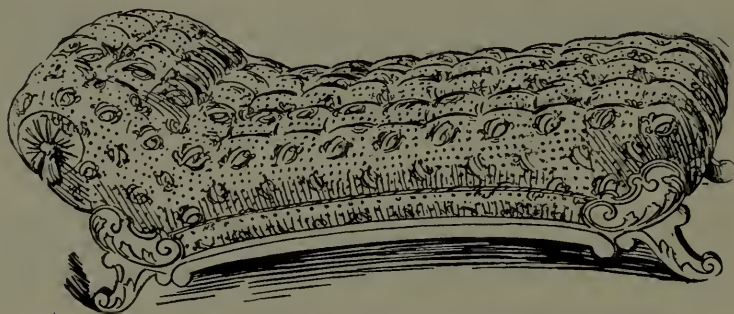
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Vol. IX

NOVEMBER, 1901

No. 2

NOTES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

STEAMSHIP CARRISBROOK CASTLE,

March 19th, 1901.

To-morrow we make a stop at Madeira. We get there at six in the morning, and are allowed ashore for a few hours. We have just signaled a mail steamer going to England. Everything of that sort—even the slightest happening—is cause for the gathering of everybody on deck. It is like the appearance of a train in Durham, where everyone turns up. All the men on board smoke, smoke, smoke; the women do n't even do that.

3° NORTH LATITUDE,

March 25th.

To-morrow we call at Ascension—an island about the size of a battle-ship—belonging to England. It is, in fact, called “The Royal Ship Ascension.” Concerts by the band, and deck games among the passengers compose the amusements here. The English passengers rave over the sunsets, but it must be because they have no brilliant sunsets in England. I have seen far more brilliant ones at home. There is no twilight here, as it is pitch dark the moment the sun sinks. We passed close enough to see the snow-capped volcano at Teneriffe, and we could see Cape de Verde as we rounded the hump of Africa. The longest time we have been out of sight of land was the three days and a half from Southampton to Madeira—nothing compared to the thirteen days crossing the North Atlantic.

March 30th.

We lay at anchor off St. Helena from 5 p. m. till 1 : 30. No one was allowed to land without a permit and a military escort, owing to the five thousand Boer prisoners, who make all kinds of attempts to escape. We saw Longwood at the top of the island, where Napoleon was kept; but could not drink from the spring which he visited daily.

The weather yesterday and to-day has been perfect to sit in summer clothing on deck. The air is just perceptibly cooler each day, and we have begun to put on again the warm clothing that was left off on approaching the equator.

CAPE TOWN,

April 3d.

Cape Town is pretty in places with trees and buildings; but windy, and full of black and brown as well as white men. There are teams of six mules each, and queer two-wheeled, cloth-covered, single-horse cabs. The colored drivers spend all their time cracking their whips over the animals, even when the road is blocked.

At the custom house, they asked, "Anything liable to duty, lace or new dresses?"

There are strict rules about disinfection and inoculation for the plague, for people departing on ships.

Public carriages are disinfected every few hours. The plague rages mostly among the blacks, and the experts here, that are returning from a similar experience in India, ought to understand how to control it.

The air—except for dust—is as clear here as in Rollinsford. The sun is shining clearly; but I am dressed as warmly as I should be in Cambridge in mid-winter. Some of the people are in calicoes, others have on fur capes. It is autumn here, and the rains begin in June.

HUGUENOT SEMINARY,

WELLINGTON,

April 6th.

Nothing happened to me in Cape Town after I wrote, except that everyone going by train had to pass a medical examination, which consisted in having one's temperature taken. On account

of the plague, examining-rooms have been fitted up in the station, supplied with nurses and doctors.

We were met at the Wellington station, and put into a "Cape-cart" (a mule cart, with two wheels, a top, and a place behind for trunks). We drove to the seminary, which was all lighted up, and in the hall the girls were standing amidst flowers, with the American flag and the Union Jack. They sang a song of welcome, also the Huguenot song.

To-morrow the whole school is going for a picnic up the mountains.

I like what I have seen of the teachers, and the children are very attractive to look upon, with such beautiful mops of curly hair.

The food here is lamb all the year round, because the grazing is hardly good enough for cattle.

This is the driest time of year. The grounds about the school are dust, where at home we should have turf. The mountains, too, are bare, except for a little scrub grass here and there. One of them is called "Green Mountain," because it is almost entirely covered with such growth.

The school grounds cover several acres, including the buildings on the campus round the tennis court and basket-ball grounds, a garden of flowers and vegetables, and a farm of cows, pigs, hens, apricots, grapevines, pomegranates, and pears.

Apples, oranges, and figs grow in the neighborhood; also guavas, whose season is just beginning as the watermelons pass by.

WELLINGTON,

May 18th.

The houses here might be called huts, and there is no such thing as wooden houses. They are made of brick, plastered on the outside as well as on the inside. This plaster is whitewashed—never painted. Even the plaster inside is colored with a preparation like whitewash, and it rubs off on the clothes or hands, if you touch it. These houses are only one story, and cellars are unknown.

The negroes generally live in a house of one room, right on the ground, and cook by a fire outside, as they have no chimney.

The difference between the brick of the negro houses and the white houses is that after shaping the clay into proper shape, the white man has more patience to leave his bricks to bake properly in the sun.

All the woodwork inside the seminary building was finished in America and merely nailed into place after it got here. The roofs are of corrugated or sheet galvanized iron, with an occasional bamboo roof thatched with straw. The houses look very small, because they are built right on the ground without any underpinning.

Fences are just like the houses, plastered brick, and white-washed. There are, also, many hedges of quince or prickly pear.

WELLINGTON,

May 24th.

This morning I wished to explain to my class in algebra the difference between plus and minus, and illustrated with the familiar expression of below zero. The class looked dazed, and I found that not one of the class of twenty-nine girls had ever heard of "below zero." It is seldom as low as thirty-two degrees above, and is never below zero.

They raise sheep here for the delicious fat of their tails. Therefore the African sheep have large fat tails that sometimes drag on the ground. After killing a sheep, the owner boasts of the number of pounds in its tail. The flocks are nearly half goats, which are also used as mutton.

THE AMERICAN TRAMP.

We sometimes wonder how the tramp lives, but our wondering might be put to better use if we thought how he could help living. In fact how can he, since he is better off when tramping than at any other time? He has more to see, more to wear, and above all, more to eat.

The country tramp, especially, is king of the highway. Everyone cringes before him. The people would deny this accusation, perhaps, but the truth remains, that if a tramp goes to a door and demands a meal, the best in the house is immediately given him

without a murmur, and if he is not satisfied he never hesitates to say so.

Women and children give from sympathy and fear, and men more or less for the same reason, for it is generally thought more economical to keep a free table, than to have the buildings burned.

It sounds well to say "the poor thing is almost starved" and all that nonsense, nevertheless, the fact remains, that no one need starve in America to-day, least of all the tramp.

Are there not institutions in every city, supported by the people, to maintain worthless people like the American tramps? Why should these same people support every individual tramp who chooses to come their way and ask for such support?

This keeping an open house for all the loafers in the country has gone beyond all reason, and the sooner people stop giving to them, right and left, the better for the American nation, and the fewer the criminals broadcast among respectable citizens.

In Josiah Flynt's book—"Tramping with Tramps"—he constantly speaks of the easy life of the ordinary tramp. He could not well speak otherwise. Take, for example, an average man: he cannot sit down, troubling no one, and live without a cent, but that same man, by turning tramp, taking his ease by the roadside, is supplied with the best.

Of course, many years ago, when the only mode of getting from town to town was to walk or go by stage, it was a very different thing to feed at the door; it became the custom of hospitable people, but it is no longer a hospitable custom. It is not even true benevolence.

The tramp should be suppressed for his own sake, for the sake of all who may be connected with him, or with whom he comes in contact, and for the sake of common life.



It has been suggested by several of the students that LETTERS. no letters but the N. H. which is awarded to the men who play on the athletic teams be worn on college sweaters or jerseys. Of course there is not as much objection to wearing class numerals on a college sweater, but with the N. H. C. the case is different. The letters the men get who make the teams are an honor to the wearer and he will be proud to wear them. Now the other fellow, who perhaps never went out on the field or at any rate never came near making the team, comes around with his N. H. C. and takes no trouble to correct any misunderstanding that may arise as to his proper standing and allows it to be understood that he is what he is not, a 'varsity man. This may be perfectly natural but it seems unfair to the rightful wearers of the N. H.

* * *

In any position a person may be placed there is a COLLEGE necessity for some sort of a spirit, some determination that will carry one through the rough places SPIRIT. and over obstacles that look in many cases insurmountable. It is not a calm surrender to circumstances that carries a man from failure to success, from defeat to victory. Not always does the strongest win, but he who has determination is the one who is irresistible.

We say this in a general way of men outside of college as well as in. But this should be as true of the college man or woman as of any one. In fact, it should be more so. The trained man should have determination, spirit proportionate to his other powers. How often this is not the case. In fact, we are almost tempted to say, sometimes, that a man receives his training at the expense of some of his best qualities, however illogical it may

appear. Then there are men of spirit and determination in the class-room who, in a way, shut it up with their books, when that same spirit is wanted in college life outside the class-room. They become one-sided, and are known as grinds.

College life, outside the class-room, is, or should be, one of the attractions of a college for her students. They receive a training here that they get at no place outside a college. They learn to meet people on an equal footing. In fact, it has been said, in substance, that the average man gets as much or more out of the social side of college life than he does in the class-room. We are not going to discuss this point, but simply call attention to something worthy of consideration with the question: Are we getting the most we can from this side of our college life? College spirit comes into play here; without it, the average student is content to let things go as they will. Everything becomes uninteresting, even the student himself, and then every one says it is dull. Some one must keep up the interest. Why should not every one?

On the athletic field college spirit should be and usually is shown more than anywhere else. It gives life to athletics, and will carry men through anything they can possibly go through.

College spirit is one of the most essential things a college should have. We have bursts of enthusiasm that carry us along with renewed vigor, and then passes, leaving us with the same spirit we had before. Why should we not prolong the outburst for all time, and make New Hampshire spirit and enthusiasm second to none.



NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BATTALION ROSTER.

Major E. W. GILMARTIN.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant E. W. BURBECK.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. H. ROLLINS.

Sergeant Major F. L. HILL.

COMPANY A.

Captain G. E. Merrill.

First Lieutenant A. A. Livermore.

Second Lieutenant R. A. Cushman.

First Sergeant M. A. Stewart.

SERGEANTS.

F. L. Hadley.

A. Connor.

H. D. Batchelor.

C. E. Robertson.

CORPORALS.

A. L. Fuller.

T. J. Laton.

W. A. Barker.

L. Ashton.

MUSICIAN.

E. G. Davis.

COMPANY B.

Captain J. C. Kendall.

First Lieutenant H. M. Lee.

Second Lieutenant E. F. Bickford.

First Sergeant M. J. White.

SERGEANTS.

F. R. Brown.

D. A. Watson.

A. N. Otis.

P. E. De Rochemont.

CORPORALS.

J. E. Goodrich.

P. A. Campbell.

L. J. Marsh.

B. De B. Bradford.

MUSICIAN.

R. D. Towle.

Davis, '03, has returned to college.

E. O. Lord, '05, spent Sunday, October 13, in Somersworth.

M. J. White, '03, entertained Miss Emmons October 7 and 8.

C. W. Philips, who has until recently worked in the creamery, has charge of a creamery in Deerfield.

During the illness of his sister, Watson, '03, has been substituting as teacher at the Packer's Falls school.

On account of rheumatism in his knee, Hall, '05, has been obliged to be away from college for several days.

On October 17 Fuller, '04, was surprised by a visit from his parents.

J. H. Roberts, ex-'02, has registered as a special student, and is taking a course in drafting.

The barn west of Nesmith Hall is being remodeled for the use of the horticultural department.

J. E. Wilson, '00, spent a few days about October 27 with Miss Florence Stevens at Durham Point.

Professor Hills of the Vermont experiment station made us a short visit about the first of October.

Professor Parsons attended the Scientists' Convention at Denver, Col., which was held during September.

H. D. Batchelor, '03, entertained his brother, Leon Batchelor, at the Kappa Sigma House, October 13 and 14.

Kendall, Sargent, Lee, and A. R. Merrill went to Exeter to witness the Exeter-Boston College football game.

H. H. Calderwood, '01, spent October 26 and 27 with us. While here he was entertained at Kappa Sigma house.

The football season having ended with the Boston College game, Coach Crowell is to leave on Monday, Oct. 28.

The Faculty Golf Club is rapidly getting its course into shape, and the "Profs" are frequently seen carrying their sticks.

Professor and Mrs. Parsons attended the marriage of Miss Marie Robertson, 1900, at East Aurora, N. Y., October 15th.

Dodge, '05, sprained his ankle in the practice game with Colby so he was unable to play the Boston College game the next day.

The Senior engineering students with Mr. Hancock made an engine test in Barrington, October 17, at the mill of Mr. Barrey.

Some new machinery is being installed in the creamery. It consists of separators and sterilizers which are to be used for exhibition purposes.

Hadley, '03, has been suffering for some time with abscesses on his left arm. They were caused by a cat scratch which he received some time ago.

We expect very soon to hear that Tate has brought out a winning football team, and hope that the 'Varsity team will have first chance for a date.

The most marked college spirit was shown by Sargent, '02, who, of his own free will, ran the water-works pump in order that Burbeck might play football.

E. A. Messer, who was here during the year '99-'00, is back. He was one of the men who played on the '99 football team against the University of Vermont.

Mr. Ned Dearborn, D. Sc., a former instructor in New Hampshire College, has accepted the position of assistant curator at the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, Ill.

At a meeting of the Sophomore class, held on October 16, a class sweater was chosen. It is to have a red body with blue neck and blue bands around the sleeves and bottom.

Faithful Tommy (Italy) has been at work improving the sidewalks and driveways about the college. He has also fixed up the track and the tennis court on the campus. Let the good work go on.

Since her arrival in town, Mrs. W. R. Crowell, wife of Coach Crowell, has been seriously ill. Her mother, Mrs. N. B. Varina, has been called here from her home in Chicago by the illness of her daughter.

Members of the Zeta Epsilon Zeta Society attended the theatre on October 11, occupying box seats. They presented the leading lady with a large bunch of roses and their society colors, which were worn by her during the evening.

H. U. Russell, '05, has been confined to his room for some time. He was just recovering from a lame ankle which he sprained a short time before he entered college, and has now had the misfortune to resprain it by falling while at work in the college barn.

On Friday evening, October 11, members of Kappa Sigma Fraternity attended the theatre in Dover, occupying three rows of seats in the centre of the house. On entering, all remained stand-

ing, and gave the college yell, which was well received by the audience.

J. F. Blodgett spent a few days during the week of October 14 in town. He is getting his things together to take them away. He has been offered a position as bookkeeper and purchasing agent on a large farm in Mexico, but has not decided whether to accept or not.

Several have heard from Professor Johnston, who at present is connected with Perdue University. He is very much interested in the outcome of our football season. Much credit is due Mr. Johnston for our fine schedule this year, and he is missed very much by every one.

The following officers have been elected by the Freshman class: President, E. S. Savage; vice-president, H. C. Pettee; secretary, Miss C. C. Swanson; treasurer, J. H. Chesley. A committee was appointed to look up the subject of class sweaters. The class colors are orange and black.

Professors Pettee, Weed, and Raue attended a banquet and meeting which were held in Manchester, October 17, for the purpose of organizing a Schoolmasters' Club for the state of New Hampshire. They were also present at the meeting of the Teachers' Institute, which convened the following day.

On October 14 a committee from the State Grange, consisting of Mr. E. L. Hadley of Laconia, Mr. E. W. Stevens of Bedford, and Mr. I. H. Lamprey of North Hampton, made a visit of inspection to the college and experiment station, the result of which they are to report at the next meeting of the grange.

E. W. Gilmartin, T. J. Laton, M. J. White, and H. M. Lee, four members of Kappa Sigma, attended the initiation of Alpha Rho chapter of Kappa Sigma at Bowdoin on the eighteenth of October. They report a pleasant visit. On Saturday afternoon they met the football team at Brunswick and two of them accompanied the team to Waterville, where it played Colby College.

A strange thing occurred at the experiment station a few days since. A partridge, evidently at full speed, came through one of the windows. The hole left in the glass differed little in appear-

ance from that of a bullet hole, except in size. The bird was found perched upon one of the cases, evidently none the worse for the accident. It is now worshiping at the altar of science.

On October 9 the board of trustees held a meeting in Thompson Hall. The object of the meeting was to elect a new professor of agriculture. An excellent man has been secured in Prof. W. B. Gibbs of Ohio State University. Dr. Murkland met him in Cleveland a few days ago and obtained his final acceptance. Both Professor Burkett and Professor Johnston studied under Dr. Gibbs. Besides being professor of agriculture Dr. Gibbs is to be director of the Experiment Station. He is to come the first of January, and will be heartily greeted by all the students.

The College Club received the new students on the evening of October 4, in Thompson Hall. The reception committee were Mr. A. A. Livermore, president of the College Club, Dr. and Mrs. Murkland, and Miss Pettee. The party was divided into three sections, according to their own choice of three varieties of asters. During the evening the three sections took part in numerous contests, the section of the white asters winning, although, through a mistake in the first count, the red asters received first prize. Professor Hawes, violinist, and Miss Foss, pianist, assisted Miss Castine C. Swanson, vocalist, who rendered a few selections. The event closed with dancing.

Leon Keith, ex-'04, who with his young bride spent a few days about the sixteenth with his brother, Mr. F. C. Keith, was serenaded by a body of students on the night of his arrival. He spoke a few words to the serenaders and invited them to meet his bride the next evening. After singing "Good-night, Ladies," the band broke up.

The following evening quite a company, including Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, assembled at the home of Mr. F. C. Keith, and after having been received by the bride and groom proceeded to the entertainment of the evening. This consisted of a graphophone concert by "Prof." A. J. Comeau, and games of various kinds. After this refreshments were served, and then Mrs. Leon Keith, who is an accomplished musician, rendered several selections on the banjo and the mandolin. After wishing the happy couple all happiness and

success the guests repaired to the piazza where they gave three times three for the bride and groom and for Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Keith.

SLAMS.

Who 's it?

Polly, do smile.

Was that a love set, Batch?

"Trail arms, march." Wh-t-.

Stop that talking in the ranks.

Robertson spent a sleepless night October 3d.

The new school-marm at Packer's Falls—Watson.

"Gee! but you ought to see that backstop"—Marsh.

Come, Batch, the tennis court is getting out of practice.

What interest attracts the Seniors to the drawing-room?

Lost: A bed. Finder please return to the Haley brothers.

Sophomore in zoölogy I.—"White ants are the lather of black ants."

Have you seen Skillet's hands? This college spirit is a noble thing.

Does Fr-st need a tag on his back to inform people that he is a lobster?

"Fat is a grand good-natured fellow, ain't he?" Sophomore English.

Why is it that Corey, '05, starts for supper just as the 5:50 train comes in?

A Noteworthy Event—Batchelor and Laton carried a bushel of nuts three miles.

Stranger—Will you please direct me to the nearest hotel?

St-k-ll—Yes, sir. You will find L'hotel de Quimb on the left hand side of the street, between here and the post-office.

How did our friend from India enjoy his delightful trip to R. F. S.? Ask him.

Freshie and Sophie went out for a swim,
Sophie got drownèd but Freshie came in.

G-dr-ch, in farm equipment class.—“One large barn holds more than two small barns of the same size.”

Prof.—“What is the pressure exerted by the atmosphere?”
C-mpb-ll.—“Fifteen inches to the square inch.”

Prof.—I shall have to ask you to absent yourself from the class.
Soph.—Does that mean I’ve got to leave the room?

One evening not long ago a Sophomore was surprised to find that he had thrown water on a citizen instead of a Freshman.

Despite the fact that the drawing-room has been struck by Lightning several times this month, the effect is not noticeable.

Mutterings of a Senior—“Brr, castiron, manganese, cubic centimeter, brr, Batch, Robertson—Skillet, pass the butter PLEASE.”

Tater—Spell New Hampshire College.

Pupil—D-u-r-h-a-m C-o-l-l-e-g-e.

Tater—Go to the head of the class.

All the students will be very glad to recommend to any one Piper’s Trigonometry, which is the most complete book ever published.

Mr. Sa-g-nt—Parallel lines converge in this way, but parallel lines, parallel lines, well, parallel lines I say are always converging.

Pupil—Well, I wish you would tell me something else.

W-t-rh-ts.—“I have n’t studied this lesson. I thought we were going to have snakes to-day.”

B-rb-ck.—“I went into the reading-room the other day and I thought I saw a bear on the table; but I found out it was a physics book.”

“What has that to do with a bear.”

“Why, it’s a bug-bear.”

Look out for the roof, Burbeck.

In a recent lecture, the Professor of Horticulture remarked that "Watermelons are a good crop to grow provided they reach the market."

The latest is—The students of the Two Year Agricultural course have a football team. They have one great advantage to begin with—the coach will not have to teach them how to "plough through the line."

ATHLETICS.

E N, A, I, C, H.

E N, A, I, C, H.

N. H. N. H.

E—N—A—I—C—H.

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

New Hampshire.

Rick a chick a boom,

Rick a chick a boom,

Rick a chick a

Rick a chick a

Boom! Boom! Boom!

Who rah? rah?

Who rah? rah?

New Hampshire! New Hampshire!

Rah! Rah! Rah!

New Hampshire!

Above are printed some of the yells which have been used this season to reinforce the old yell.

The 'Varsity has played the last game that it now has on its schedule. During the season there have been some changes in the dates on which games were played. Throughout the season the team has been unsuccessful in winning games but when the fact is taken into consideration that all the teams we played against were heavier than ours scarcely any other result can be expected. Then the fact that we had many men on the team who are playing their first year in the 'Varsity may have been another reason, though the team improved rapidly under the coaching of Mr. Crowell and the interest manifest by the student body, especially after the mass meeting of October 16, when about thirty men volunteered to be on the field every night before the

Colby game. There has been a great deal of interest felt by the faculty, especially by the faculty member of the athletic association. Now, class games are being talked about and it is probable that there will be some interesting class contents before the season closes.

The interest in football having dropped off considerably, Manager Kendall called a mass meeting of the students on Wednesday, October 16, to decide whether the team was to be disbanded or was to finish out the season. He pointed out the fact that if the interest was not revived, and more men did not come out for practice it was useless to think of continuing. He then called on members of the faculty and the coach (Mr. Crowell) to give their ideas on the subject. Mr. Colby and Mr. Crowell administered severe call downs. Professor Whoriskey gave a little talk on the subject of college spirit, giving as an example that at Yale, which is never beaten until the game is finished. He then cited instances of colleges losing the interest in athletics, abolishing their football teams, thereby losing in prestige and reputation. Captain Dearborn spoke a few words on the subject, after which Mr. Colby requested that all those who would pledge themselves to go out for practice every night for the rest of the week should rise. About thirty men stood up. The meeting closed with a college yell which was given with enthusiasm. In the afternoon about thirty-five men appeared on the campus in football suits. This is the largest number of the year. It seems to us that if interest lags again, which we hope it will not do, a mass meeting about once a week would be a capital idea.

DARTMOUTH *vs.* NEW HAMPSHIRE.

On Oct. 2, New Hampshire played her third game of the season with Dartmouth at Hanover. It was a hard game from start to finish for New Hampshire, because of the lack of substitutes, while Dartmouth played nearly her entire squad of fifty men. During the first half Dartmouth lost the ball twice on downs, and at the end of the half New Hampshire was steadily making her gains.

On the line-up for the second half Dartmouth put in a fresh team, and all through the half new men were constantly being

tried. This was a serious handicap for New Hampshire, and partly accounts for the result of the game. Line-up:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DARTMOUTH.

Colby, r. e.....	l. e. Bullock, Hanlon.
Dearborn (Captain), r. t.....	l. t. Place, Alling.
Conradi, r. g.....	l. g. Pratt, A. K. Smith.
Chesley, c.....	c. Lewis, Riley.
Rollins, l. g.....	r. g. Austin, Brown.
Merrill, l. t.....	r. t. R. Smith, Griffin.
Kendall, l. e.....	r. e. O'Connor (Captain).
Pettee, q. b.....	q. b. Witham, Belknap.
Durward, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Vaughan, Colton.
Dodge, l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Newdick, Pattison.
Goodrich, f. b.....	f. b. Dillon, Morse, Clough, Mulqueeny.

Score: Dartmouth, 51; New Hampshire, 0. Touchdowns, Vaughan, Dillon, Morse, Pattison, Clough, Riley, Mulqueeny. Goals from touchdowns, Newdick (2), Alling (2), Griffin, Colton. Goals from field, Vaughan, Colton. Umpire, Professor Rane, New Hampshire. Referee, W. Stickney, Dartmouth 1900. Linesmen, Pingree, Dartmouth 1900, Dodge, New Hampshire. Time, 20-minute halves.

N. H. 2D *vs.* SOUTH BERWICK ACADEMY.

New Hampshire 2d and the South Berwick Academy team played the first game of the season on the home grounds. During the first half the 2d was able to rush the ball down the field for a touchdown by Barker despite loose team play. Pike failed to kick the goal.

In the second half the 2d was not able to prevent South Berwick from scoring a touchdown and goal. This was the only score they were able to make during the game. South Berwick secured the ball and rushed it to the 2d five yard line, where they were held for downs. The 2d then took the ball and rushed it up the field for a second touchdown by Pike. The goal was kicked by Pike. During the second half there was more team play by the 2d, they being able to gain through the line and around the ends. The features of the game were the line bucking of Barker, a long gain around right end by Pike, and the tackling of Shaw, Quimby, Merrill, Fuller, and Lord. Line-up:

N. H. 2D.

SOUTH BERWICK ACADEMY.

Merrill, r. e.....	l. e. Lynch.
Wilson, r. t.....	l. t. Nutter.

Lord, r. g.....	l. g. Abbot.
Connor, George, and Haley, c.....	c. Wentworth.
Quimby, l. g.....	r. g. McIntire.
Fuller, l. t.....	r. t. R. Goodwin.
Marden, l. e.....	r. e. Lord.
Leighton, q. b.....	q. b. Hamilton.
Shaw, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Burleigh.
Pike, l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Adams.
Barker, f. b.....	f. b. O. Goodwin.

Score: N. H. 2d, 11; South Berwick, 6. Touchdowns, Barker, Adams, and Pike. Goals from touchdown, Adams, Pike. Referee, Professor Rane. Umpire, Keith.

NEW HAMPSHIRE 2D vs. EXETER '03.

Exeter made gains through the line and around the ends, and with a double pass gained almost at will. Exeter had more team play than the 2d. Some of the individual work of the 2d was excellent, especially the tackling of Marsh, Shaw, Merrill, and Barker. One of the disappointing things of the game occurred when Marsh punted, got on side, and Fuller dropped on the ball, which was given to Exeter. The defensive work of the 2d was better than the offense. Line-up:

NEW HAMPSHIRE 2D.	EXETER '03.
Merrill, r. e.....	l. e. Leavery (Merrill.)
Lord, r. t.....	l. t. Dennis.
Berlick, r. g.....	l. g. Leavitt.
Waterhouse, Haley, c.....	c. Beard.
Quimby, l. g.....	r. g. Mead.
Fuller, l. t.....	r. t. Moulter.
Shaw, l. e.....	r. e. Anderson.
Leighton, q. b.....	q. b. Lovett (Donnelly).
Marsh, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Keeney (Lovett).
Pike, l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Elmer.
Barker, f. b.....	f. b. Neulle.

Score: Exeter '03, 23; New Hampshire 2d, 0. Touchdowns, Neulle 2, Elmer, Merrill. Goals from touchdowns, Anderson 3. Linesmen, Peet, Exeter, Edwards, N. H. Timekeeper, Towle. Time, 20- and 15-minute halves.

N. H. '05 vs. NEWMARKET H. S. at N. H., Oct. 19.

N. H. '05 defeated Newmarket H. S., Oct. 19, on the college gridiron, by a score of 22 to 0.

'05 kicked off. Newmarket received the ball on the 20-yd. line, and gained 20 yds., after which they forced the ball to the 15-yd.

line, where '05 braced up and held them for downs. Then by persistently bucking the line, and after losing the ball on downs, regained it, and when time was called '05 had the ball on Newmarket's 15-yd. line.

Second half opened with Newmarket's kick-off. Morgan received the ball on the 20-yd. line and gained 15 yds.; then with steady gains '05 carried the ball to the 35-yd. line, where, in a general mix-up, Barker was pulled out of the pile by Morgan and made a 35-yd. run for the first touchdown. The Newmarket boys, as if struck by a shell, getting up, stood still and watched our boys running with the ball. Pike kicked goal.

The next kick-off was received by Hayden, who gained 10 yds. Then with steady gains of '05, Morgan succeeded in making a touchdown. Pike kicked goal. Morgan received the next kick-off, and by good playing another touchdown for '05 was made by him. The last touchdown was made by Pike, and when time was called '05 had the ball on Newmarket's 25-yd. line.

In spite of the fact that the Newmarket H. S. team was much heavier and stronger, '05 men opposed them and played excellently, especially Morgan, Shaw, Pike, and Barker. Richard Hilton made some fine tackles and did the best work for Newmarket H. S.

N. H. '05.

NEWMARKET H. S.

Shaw, r. e.....	l. e. F. Hilton.
Frost, r. t.....	l. t. Bell.
George (Lord), r. g.....	l. g. Sanborn.
W. B. Haley, c.....	c. T. George.
Savage, l. g.....	r. g. Mathes.
Hayden, l. t.....	r. t. Wiggin.
Marden, l. e.....	r. e. Kent. (Greenwood).
Leighton, q. b.....	q. b. Clark, (Tuttle).
Morgan, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Tuttle (Captain), Kent.
Pike (Captain), l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Connor.
Lord (Barker), f. b.....	f. b. R. Hilton.

Score: N. H. '05, 22; Newmarket H. S., 0. Touchdowns, Morgan 2, Barker 1, Pike 1. Goals, Pike 2. Umpire, Professor Rane. Referee, Hogan. Time-keepers, de Rochemont and Bradford. Linesmen, Waterhouse and Schnell. Time, two 20-minute halves.

NEW HAMPSHIRE *vs.* COLBY AT DURHAM, OCT. 24.

The game was called at 3:05 p. m., with a strong wind blowing from the west.

Colby, by heavier weight and by means of trick plays, succeeded in scoring twice; once in the first and once in the second half.

Our line was weak and although everyone played a gritty game we were not able to stop their line plunges until they had gained the required distance.

The players who distinguished themselves were Pattee, Messer, Marsh, and Runlett for New Hampshire and Keene, Dudley, and Bigelow for Colby.

BY HALVES.

New Hampshire won the toss and chose the goal at the west end of the field.

Colby kicked off to New Hampshire's 25-yard line. Edwards carried the ball 10 yards. After a few short gains, New Hampshire punted to Colby's 15-yard line. Colby forced the ball by line and trick end plays steadily down the field for a touchdown. Keene kicked goal.

New Hampshire kicked off to Colby's 20-yard line. Keene carried the ball 20 yards.

The half ended with Colby still gaining and the ball on New Hampshire's 48-yard line.

Score at the end of first half: Colby, 6; New Hampshire, 0.

In the second half New Hampshire kicked off to Colby's 30-yard line. Keene booted the ball to Marsh on New Hampshire's 25-yard line, who carried it back for 10 yards. Colby secured the ball on a fumble and rushed it over for the second touchdown. Keene kicked goal.

New Hampshire kicked off to Colby's 35-yard line. By the brilliant work of Edwards and Messer, Colby failed to gain around the ends and lost the ball on downs. New Hampshire braced up and gained 20 yards by rushing, but Colby held for downs on her own 25-yard line. Keene punted to Pettee, who carried the ball 10 yards before being tackled by Bigelow. New Hampshire lost the ball on downs and Palmer went around right end for 40 yards, but fumbled the ball on being tackled by Marsh.

The half ended with the ball in New Hampshire's possession on her 15-yard line.

Score at the end of second half: Colby, 12; New Hampshire, 0.

The line-up :

COLBY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rockwood, l. e.	r. e. Edwards.
Washburne, l. t.	r. t. Dearborn.
Thomas, l. g.	r. g. Burbeck.
Larrison, c.	c. Davis.
Clark, r. g.	l. g. Rollins.
Bigelow, r. t.	l. t. Merrill (Chesley).
Taylor, r. e.	l. e. Messer.
Palmer, q. b.	q. b. Pettee.
Dudley, l. h. b.	r. h. b. Durward.
Cowing, r. h. b.	l. h. b. (Dodge) Runlett.
Keene, f. b.	f. b. Marsh.

Touchdowns, Keene, Dudley. Referee, Levine. Umpire, Crowell. Linemen, Colby, N. H., Priest, Colby. Timekeepers, Towle, Saunders. Time, 15-minute halves.

NEW HAMPSHIRE *vs.* BOSTON COLLEGE, at Durham, Oct. 26.

When the game was called at 3:05 p. m. the spectators thought to see an exciting contest; but they were doomed to disappointment. From the very first minute of play until the last, there was disagreement between officials and between players.

With weight in their favor, the Boston College team came on the field with the determination to win by fair or, as it appeared from the standpoint of an onlooker, very questionable means.

Some very good individual work was done, however, by Marsh, Edwards, Pettee, and Runlett for New Hampshire, and McDermott, Ford, and J. Sullivan for Boston College.

New Hampshire won the toss and Boston College kicked off to the former's 15-yard line. Edwards advanced the ball 15 yards before being tackled. After gaining once 10 yards through tackle by Dearborn, Edwards was forced to punt to Boston College's 35-yard line. This was the only punt during the game. With steady gains through the line and short end plays, Boston College pushed McDermott over for the first touchdown. Kenney kicked goal.

New Hampshire kicked off to Boston College's 25-yard line. After steady gains around the ends, McDermott went through left tackle for 40 yards. Another end play and Ford went over for the second touchdown. Kenney kicked goal.

After the next kick-off Boston College gained 25 yards with the same plays and Ford went through right tackle for 30 more.

The half ended with the ball on New Hampshire's 25-yard line.

In the second half Boston College lost 10 yards for off-side play but succeeded in making the third and last touchdown in about five minutes. McDermott went over near the side line. J. Sullivan made a fair catch but Kenney failed to kick goal.

Following the next kick-off, New Hampshire contested every inch of the ground and finally secured the ball on a fumble on her own 25-yard line. Runlett made 7 yards around right end, but time was called with the ball on New Hampshire's 32-yard line.

The line-up:

BOSTON COLLEGE.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
McCarthy (White), r. e.....	l. e Messer.
Lucey, r. t.....	l. t. Chesley (Merrill).
Nickerson, r. g.....	l. g. Burbeck.
Kenney (Captain) c.....	c. Davis.
Kramer, l. g.....	r. g. Rollins (Bickford).
Lane, l. t.....	r. t. Dearborn (Captain).
P. Sullivan, l. e.....	r. e. Edwards.
J. Sullivan, q. b.....	q. b. Pettee.
Ford, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Runlett.
McDermott, l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Duward.
McCusker, f. b.....	f. b. Marsh.

Score: Boston College, 17; New Hampshire, 0. Touchdowns, McDermott 2, Ford. Goals, Kenney 2. Referee, Kiley. Umpire, Keith. Timekeepers, Towle and O'Kane. Linesmen, Hill and Chesterman. Time, 15-minute halves.

ALUMNI.

W. N. Shipley, 1900, is employed by the Lynn General Electric Company.

Norman A. Rollins, ex-'01, is working for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company at Concord, N. H.

H. C. Baker, '99, is working in the office of the brush dynamo engineer at the Lynn General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

F. L. Horton, '99, has secured a permanent position as assistant engineer in the arc light department, Lynn General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

It is understood that Harry Richardson, '98, until recently superintendent of the college farm, has accepted a similar position with the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, where Professor Burkett is now located.

A very pretty wedding was held in the Durham Congregational church on October 2d. The bride, Miss Mary A. Mathes of Durham, was given to Mr. F. W. Smith, '98. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Beard, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Quint. Immediately after the ceremony came a reception at the home of the bride. Among the numerous and costly presents was a sideboard of golden oak, which was given by the Zeta Epsilon Zeta Society, to which Mr. Smith belongs. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on a wedding trip to Buffalo, the Lakes, and Montreal.

The marriage of Miss Marie L. Robertson, '00, to Prof. B. M. Duggar, took place at East Aurora, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 16. Since her graduation Miss Robertson has been illustrating for Professor Bailey at Cornell. Professor Duggar is a graduate of Harvard, '94, and after studying at the Universities of Leipsic and of Halle and at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Naples he was appointed assistant professor of botany at Cornell. He is now vegetable physiologist to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Duggar sailed on the *Konigen Louise*, Oct. 24, and will spend their honeymoon in France and Italy.

EXCHANGES.

The Holy Cross Purple is one of our best exchanges.

The *Tennessee University Magazine* contains some exceptionally good articles.

"Bereft of college spirit, the heart of a school becomes cold and base and sordid."—*Ex.*

Visitor—"Is n't your mother afraid, Willie, of catching cold in those slippers?"

Willie—"Huh, I guess you don't know them slippers! Ma uses them to warm the whole family with."—*Ex.*

It would be well for all students in the college to read the article "Some Applications of College Spirit" in the September number of *The Holy Cross Purple*.

First Freshie—"How'd you get your feet wet?"

Second Freshie—"My corporal marched us down to Strawberry creek and ordered us to fall in."—*Ex.*

We are glad to welcome *The Dawn*. It is a very interesting paper. The October number contains a good account of the public life of our martyred president.

AUTUMN.

Gone is the freshness of Spring.
 The forest puts on his sombre hue
 Of mingled brown and gold: and few
 Are the songs of birds. The corn grows gray
 And meadows change for the Autumn day.
 Gone are the showers of Spring.

Come is the stern Autumn time.
 The days are less bright than those of Spring,
 But yet not less full of joy. They bring
 The fruitage of seeds well sown before;
 The earth delivers her happy store.
 Come is the glad harvest time.

Glad, thus, the Autumn of life.
 Can'st grieve for the brown of the chestnut burrs?
 Not so. Even thus with life. He errs
 Who weaves for his youth a dream of joy.
 For age, silver hairs without alloy.
 Golden the Autumn of life.

—*Tennessee University Monthly.*

It was midnight in the city. Cold and bleak was the night, and the bitter wind howled dismally as it swept the desolate, vacant streets. Before a café, in the dim light of a street lamp, crouched a man. His face was haggard, his eyes were bloodshot, and his clothes were tattered. A well-dressed man, whistling and jingling the money in his pockets, passed the street lamp and entered the café. Withdrawing from the gloom into which he had momentarily stepped, the shivering outcast went to the window. Looking through the heavily-frosted glass, he saw the well-dressed man standing in a secluded corner of the room, alone and very near the door, and examining a heavy gold watch. A murderous light entered the eyes of the silent watcher, and his muscles became tense. He drew a long knife, straightened out his body, and still looking at the man inside, muttered: "It must be; I will have it." Then, opening the door, grasping the knife more closely, and again muttering, "It must be; I will have it," he savagely rushed up to the man with the watch—and cut a slice of bread from a loaf which was lying on the free lunch counter.

—*Student Record.*

We hope to have a larger exchange list than ever this year. All of our exchanges are on the tables in the reading-room, and can there be seen by the student body.

We wish to acknowledge the following: *The Holy Cross Purple, Aggie Life, Herald, High School Review, The Crimson and White, Student Record, Yale Weekly, Barnard Bulletin, M. H. Aerolith, The Reveille, The Dawn, The Tennessee Magazine.*

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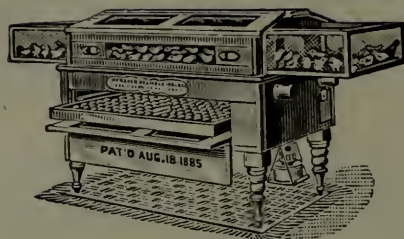
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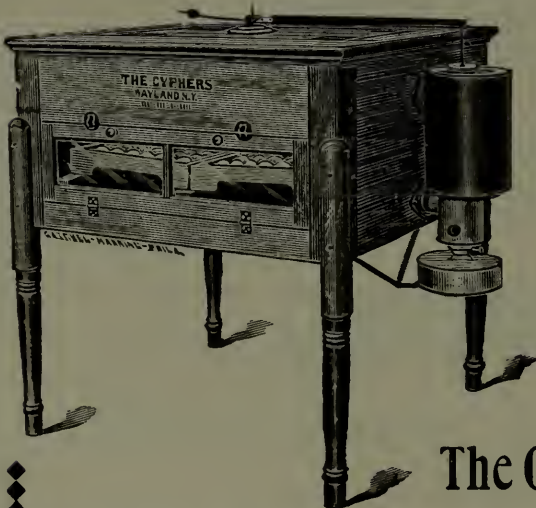
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VOL. IX

NO. 3

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

DECEMBER, 1901

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

DECEMBER, 1901.

No. 3.

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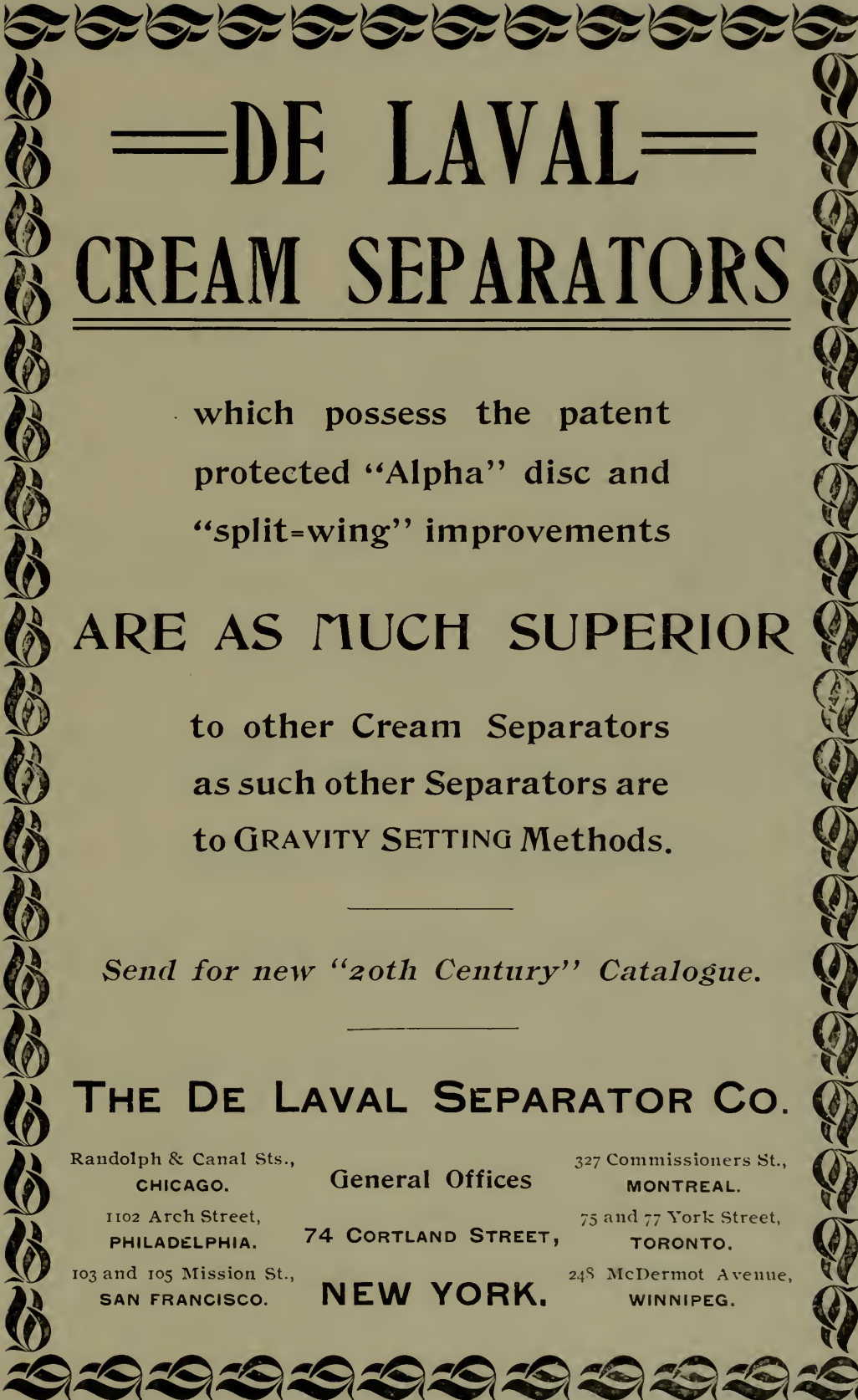
R. S. JEWETT, *Illustrator.*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY is an illustrated magazine published monthly throughout the college year by the students of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and will be sent to every student. Those not willing to support this branch of college life please notify the business manager at once.

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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

Vol. IX

DECEMBER, 1901

No. 3

THE FRESHMAN.

The low roofs of the small New England village were dropping from sight one by one as the train steamed slowly away from the station down along the river flowing, with waters sparkling in the bright morning sunlight, around the base of the hill which lifted its wooded sides so grandly above. The youth on the rear platform watched the hills close in behind them as the train rolled away. He was leaving his home to enter the university of his state, and was undergoing all the feelings of many a youth who for the first time leaves home bent on some mission in life. He pictured in his mind, in a vague way, how the university would look, how he would be received, and trembled not a little at the thought of what might happen to him should he fall into the clutches of the Sophs he had heard of as making life miserable for the Freshmen. Gradually he let his mind wander back to the old home; his good-by, a strong, kind word from his father, a loving caress from his mother and sisters, and he was away, with the determination to win, if win he could. With this spirit animating him there could be no turning back now. Thus occupied in his thoughts Gordon soon found himself standing at the little station, gazing, with a feeling akin to awe, at the majestic university buildings in the distance, surrounded by long rows of maples and elms, and winding walks dotted by groups of returned students. Their towering walls seemed to betoken by their solidity the power of the young life that surged to and fro through their halls.

* * * * *

The last game of the season. Sharp and clear rings the signal, four, eight, seven, nine, three. Waiting with tense muscles ready

to push their way over the line not five yards distant are eleven strong, active wearers of the blue, magnificent in their manly vigor and physique. A wild rush, a seemingly indefinite scramble, a dull thud. When the mass of players extricate themselves it is seen that the back is thrown; such a loss will prevent their scoring unless they can make it in one rush, and all this because, so the onlookers say, he was not alive to the occasion, while in reality the giant guard, Gordon, who could easily have helped make the coveted distance, had been careless and escaped the blame. A few sharp words from the captain, again the signal, and the play will go smashing through the guard whose fault it all was. Would he rise to the emergency? This time it is the full-back who comes on with a rush. The line shakes as he strikes it, wavers an instant, then down, only a yard, the chance is gone and the game is lost, notwithstanding the mad and almost irresistible rushes of the blue to carry the ball back. The cheers of the victors mingle with those of the defeated. The teams leave the field, both honored by their college mates; one jubilant with the cheers of their fellows ringing in their ears; the other in the full pain of defeat that might easily have been a victory.

* * * * *

"Hello, old man! Where are you going? Let's go down by the river." Gordon looked around quickly, recognizing Trent, the man who could not make the 'Varsity. He felt ill at ease, though he had been one of Trent's intimate friends soon after entering the university, and had not seen him since before the fatal Thanksgiving day game nearly three weeks before.

"Say, old man, you did that job slick; no one ever knew it was all fixed beforehand that you would allow Emerson to get thrown back and prevent the team's scoring, just because he lost ground when he took the ball. Serves him right, too. He worked Armstrong and made him lay me off." Thus Trent went on berating the man who had developed the 'Varsity from a discouraging lot of green men into a unit almost able to win from their rivals, on that Thanksgiving day, and Emerson, his rival, who had won his place by pure ability, while he had only words of soft praise for Gordon, the man he had used as his tool in his scheme against Emerson, and the latter, whose popularity was lacking through no fault of his own, received the blame.

Trent found the Freshman not as good a companion as usual, and finally they parted, Trent to go to his room, the other to walk out through the meadows now white with snow. Gordon shivered in the piercing December wind. Only a week, and he would be going back to the little home among the hills. They would be bare now, their sides rising white and cold, silhouetted against the star-besprinkled sky; the murmuring pines casting their long, fantastic shadows over their sides, while, through the cold branches could be seen the home he had left, as it seemed to him, so long ago, its bright rays clearer than ever. Then the signal came, as it had often come before of late. The bright picture of home faded away, and, unmindful of all else, the lad walked fiercely on. There was a battle going on in his heart, the realization of the full meaning of his conduct growing upon him. He, who was looked upon as the very soul of honor, betraying his university and his fellows to defeat; a representative of the university without honor; the spirit of the university dead within him. What could he do? The question burned into his very soul. He might redeem himself, but how? Not on the grid-iron, the opportunity was gone. Make a full confession? That would involve his friend Trent, and make himself an outcast, receiving only cold glances from all his former friends. He could not bear the thought of that. On and on he walked. Suddenly he stopped and turned resolutely back. He had reached a decision.

* * * * *

"Come in!" came the cheery voice, and Gordon found himself before Armstrong, the 'Varsity captain. "Hello!" he said, then, seeing the troubled look on the Freshman's face, he added "What's the matter?" Briefly it was told: Trent's guilt as a conspirator, the resulting disfavor to Emerson, and his own connection with the affair. Armstrong's face grew grave; never had he dreamed of anyone playing false to the university before. When it was ended he remained silent for a long time, then he said: "We must clear Emerson, and, as for Trent, he will come in for his share of the punishment."

Many were the cold glances he received from his fellow-students, but it was the beginning of the old do-or-die spirit that enabled

Gordon to enjoy Christmas as never before, notwithstanding the disfavor of those who did not understand how he had proved himself a man, and how Emerson had been cleared of the charge which overhung him, by the sacrifice of the Freshman.

L.

THE MIDNIGHT BURGLARY.

"Say, Bill, how much further we got to go?" asked Sam, as he stumbled wearily along in the darkness behind his burly companion.

"Bout two miles, I guess, but cheer up, pard, we'll get rich out of this night's business. The young feller's away, and won't be back till mornin', so it'll be an easy job for us. You just stay by the pantry winder, an' I'll go in an' get the stuff."

"All right," said Sam, "only do n't be too long about it."

After walking half an hour longer, the two men came in sight of a large, old-fashioned country house. The mayor and his family were away, but a hired man and a servant girl took care of the house during their absence. There was an air of loneliness about the place which was increased when one remembered that the nearest house was a mile away. Around the house was a thick tangle of evergreens, through which the wind sighed mournfully.

The shadows of the two men, as they walked on, were clearly cut in the snow which covered the ground. The moon shone brightly on this little valley, and everything sparkled like thousands of jewels. The light from the old mansion streamed forth upon the dreary road, and served as a beacon for wandering travelers.

In the mansion sits a young girl, beautiful to look upon, but her face is clouded with sadness. She is thinking of her home and parents, and how she would like to be with them on this beautiful Christmas evening. No thought of evil arises in her mind, but all is calm and peaceful. As the clock strikes ten, she rises wearily from her chair and fastens the doors and windows.

A man can be seen to enter the pantry window, remove his coat, hat, and shoes, and step stealthily after her as she makes the

round of the house. Not once does she look back, but when all is safely locked she withdraws to her room.

"Why does n't Jack come? I cannot understand it! Well, I will leave this light burning in the hall for him." She begins to feel anxious, and a trembling seizes her, as if something dreadful was going to happen. Just then the light flickered, and with a shout of joy she ran down to see if Jack had come. Badly disappointed she returned to her room, for she saw no one. "It is just imagination," she said to herself.

Meanwhile the robber, who had followed her to the stairs, returned to the dining-room, took the lamp from the hall, and began to ransack all the drawers and closets. After selecting the best silver, he placed the lamp back again in the hall, and went upstairs. Hearing a step, he quickly withdrew behind a portière. After silence again reigned, he emerged from his hiding-place and entered the mayor's sleeping-room, where the valuable jewelry was supposed to be kept. Suddenly he sneezed, which noise awoke the young girl.

She came forth from the room, unnoticed by the burglar, and went towards the room where she saw a light.

She was horrified at seeing a negro lying upon the floor with her master's jewelry before him. She watched the expression of his face as he assorted the jewels, one by one, and placed them in his bag. In an instant she realized the situation. Silently she crept down the stairs and opened the door. Presently the figure of a man can be seen walking hastily up the road. With a bound she rushed toward him, and as he came nearer she recognized Jack, the coachman. In a few words she explained the situation to him, and both return hurriedly to the house.

As they entered, a dark form could be seen stealing softly toward the kitchen. With a jump Jack was upon him, and a fierce struggle took place. The latter was almost overcome when another negro appeared and entered the fight. This proved too much for Jack, but the young girl, who had watched the struggle, rushed toward the second burglar, and, throwing a large rug over his head, wound it so quickly and securely around him that he was soon unable to move. Jack easily overcame the other burglar, and within a few minutes both were securely bound.

THE WEST POINT CADETS AT BUFFALO.

The West Point Cadets are in town !

Everyone knew that the cadets had come. The newspapers were filled with descriptions of the noble appearance made by the sturdy young Americans.

They were to escort Lieutenant-General Miles from the Terrace station to the Pan-American grounds, and the parade was to start at half-past ten.

The morning was an ideal one for the event and expectant crowds were assembled all along the line of march. At 10:35, music was heard by those waiting at the corner of Main street and the Terrace. Street car traffic was stopped, and squads of policemen, mounted upon horses and bicycles, kept the people from pushing into the street. The music grew louder; the West Point band swung into Main street, playing a popular patriotic air. Mounted officers followed, and then came the cadets. With their high plumed hats, dress coats, and duck trousers, they presented a spectacle which roused the blood of every American who saw it.

Marching company front, every man with his eyes to the front and head erect, they formed a line which was perfect.

The crowds clapped and cheered. One foreigner, turning to his companion, exclaimed that he had never seen better drilled troops, in Germany, in France, or any other country that he had visited.

At the dress parade that evening, at six o'clock in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds, there was also much enthusiasm shown. At half-past four, people began to arrive, and by six o'clock there was not a seat to be had. But still the crowds came, until there were, at the least estimate, surely fifteen thousand people sitting and standing inside that huge amphitheatre.

The expectant crowds waited impatiently; and when an exposition guard walked across the parade ground, he was applauded again and again.

At 6:45, the officers of the cadet battalion came through the arch and looked over the ground. Soon after, the band appeared and then the five companies with a field gun battery marched into the enclosure with the precision of a machine.

The reviewing officer, who was an officer in the regular army, stood facing the battalion with his arms folded across his chest. The whole scene presented a picture which will not soon be forgotten by the spectators.

Scarcely a sound could be heard in all that mighty multitude; a command rang out; the band began to play and the regular dress parade commenced. It was flawless. Every man seemed to put his whole energy into the work, and the result was a thunder of applause.

Probably never before had the West Point Cadets drilled before a more enthusiastic audience. And the impression which they left behind was, that one of the best places for a young man with national pride is at the West Point Military academy.

C. E. ROBERTSON, '05.

ATHLETICS.



In a game with the two-year-course men, October 24, the Freshmen were defeated by a score of 12 to 0. The game was not called until half past four and on that account most of the second half was played in semi-darkness. The two-year men were so elated over their victory that they had quite an elaborate celebration that evening.

The Freshmen defeated South Berwick Academy at South Berwick, November 1, by a score of 16 to 5.

THE POWER AND SERVICE DEPARTMENT *vs.* THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 8.

The Power and Service Department defeated the Horticultural Department in a very exciting and well-played game on Friday, November 8. Line-up:

POWER AND SERVICE.	HORTICULTURE.
Messer, l. e.....	r. e. McKenna.
Hill, l. t.....	r. t. Hills.
De Rochemont, l. g.....	r. g. Quimby.
Dearborn.....	center.....Waterhouse.
Bickford, r. g.....	l. g. Merrill.
Towle, r. t.....	l. t. Frost.
Hancock, r. e.....	l. e. Marden.
E. F. Bickford.....	quarterback.....Hall.
Moreton, l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Derward.
Shaw, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Edwards.
Barker.....	fullback Nixon.

Score: Power and Service Department, 11; Horticultural Department, 0.

SOPHOMORES *vs.* FRESHMEN.

With weight and a slippery field in their favor, the Sophomores defeated the Freshmen by a score of 12 to 0 in a closely contested and very exciting game November 6.

The Sophomores depended mostly on line bucking tactics until the latter part of the second half. Dearborn would invariably be called back to take the ball on the third down, and he seldom failed to gain the required distance.

The great feature of the game was the plucky stand made by the Freshmen in the second half. The Sophomores had rushed the ball slowly down the field to the Freshman 2-yard line; the ball was then given to Dearborn and everyone expected to see him go through left tackle for a touchdown. But the Freshman line braced for the charge and through the gritty work of Pettee, Pike, and Hayden, the Sophomores' sure ground gainer was downed in his tracks. Once more the signal "right tackle back" was given, and once more the Freshman line held like a stone wall. Seeing that it was useless to buck the line, Bradford gave the signal for an end play and Marsh went around left end for the first touchdown of the game.

Both teams relied on straight football and few trick plays were tried. There was not a punt during the entire game.

Some very good individual work was done by Pettee, Savage, Hayden, and Pike, for the Freshmen, and Marsh, Merrifield, and Dearborn, for the Sophomores.

BY HALVES.

'05 kicked off to '04's 25-yard line. '04 advanced the ball to her own 45-yard line where '05 held for downs. '05 made short gains on short end plays but lost the ball on downs on '04's 32-yard line. '04 now rushed the ball steadily up the field by pounding the line, '05 contesting every inch of the ground.

With the ball not six inches from '05's goal line time was called and the half ended with no score.

In the second half '04 kicked off to '05's 25-yard line, Morgan falling on the ball with no gain. '05 advanced the ball around the ends to the middle of the field where she lost it on downs. Dearborn, Marsh, and Merrifield took the ball in turn and succeeded in reaching '05's 5-yard line, but here the ball was lost on a fumble and '05 carried it back to the middle of the field where '04 held for downs. Again the ball was within five yards of '05's goal line. Dearborn was now tried twice but failed each time. A lucky thought struck Bradford, and Marsh went around left end for a touchdown. The ball was moved after having touched the ground and '04 was not allowed to try for goal.

After the next kick-off '04 changed her methods and worked the ends. Marsh and Merrifield made 20 and 30 yards respectively, and then Merrifield went around right end for the second touchdown. Marsh missed an easy goal. Only seven seconds remained to play and the game ended with the ball in '04's possession on her own 23-yard line.

Line-up.

'05.	'04.
Moreton, l. e.....	r. e. Merrill.
Hayden, l. t.....	r. t. Dearborn.
Savage, l. g.....	r. g. Bickford.
Chesley.....	center.....Waterhouse.
Tinkham, (Haley) r. g.....	l. g. (De Rochemont) Hill.
Frost, r. t.....	l. t. Fuller.
Shaw, r. e.....	l. e. Tuttle.
Leighton.....	quarterback.....Bradford.
Pettee, l. b. h.....	r. h. b. Merrifield.
Morgan, r. h. b.....	l. h. b. Marsh.
Pike.....	fullback.....Barker.

Score: '04, 10; '05, 0. Touchdowns, Marsh, Merrifield. Referee, Keith. Umpire, Colby. Timekeepers, Towle and Davis. Linesmen, Dodge and Goodrich. Time, 20-minute halves.



Never was the need of a competent instructor in the DRILL. military department more keenly felt by the cadet officers than at the present time. The difficult problem of making strong, manly soldiers out of fifty or more round-shouldered, awkward Freshmen, who have not the least idea of military drill, is enough to put a damper on the courage of the officers who are responsible for the discipline of the cadet companies. The absence of theoretical instruction is one of the greatest drawbacks with which the officers have to contend. Some of the new men have the Drill Regulations, but an instructor is needed to explain the movements and keep up the interest in the drills. We have a fine equipment of rifles and belts for the battalion, and cavalry sabres for one company, also dumb-bells and Indian clubs for indoor work, but the commissioned officers still are obliged to wear non-commissioned officers' swords, which, while they may perhaps look well enough for every-day work, certainly are not suitable for use when the cadets go out of town or during the Commencement exercises. The cadet officers feel that, with a West Point graduate to give the necessary theoretical instruction, and with regulation swords which they could take pride in wearing, the two hours which are put into the drill each week would be much more profitable to every man in the battalion.

* * *

CROSS COUNTRY Where are those very enthusiastic cross country runners?

RUNNING. Now that the football season is over and there are no more class games to be played, why not turn our energies to this other branch of athletics? It offers a splendid opportunity for the men who wish to compete in the track meet

next spring to train; and it also is very interesting when the hares and hounds are started.

We hope to see a squad of twenty-five men out with Mr. Braman at least three times a week during December and the coming term.



G. M. Cleaveland, ex-'01, spent Nov. 7 and 8 with E. W. Gilmartin, '02.

"Ask Lunt and Merrill if they have any more dollars to bet on frozen dynamite?"

They say G-dr-ch is doing a "Solomon Levi" business in sweaters these days.

Charles Herbert, a student in the first year of the two-year course, has left college.

E. O. Lord, '05, has left college to go to the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst.

A new technical bulletin on "The Food of the Myrtle Warbler," by Professor Weed, is now in the hands of the printer.

Levi P.'s sonorous voice was heard amid the fray instead of on the side-lines during the Sophomore-Freshman football game.

Professor Rane attended the national meeting of experiment station officials held in Washington during the week of November 11.

H. M. Lee, '02, will take the short course in poultry raising at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The course begins about January 1 and closes February 19.

J. C. Kendall, '02, will be an instructor in dairying at the University of North Carolina this winter. He leaves here the latter part of December.

Rev. Mr. Riley of Newmarket was the speaker at chapel on Sunday, November 17. He gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the subject, "Character."

Mr. Sherrard, a government forestry specialist, spent several days, about the middle of November, marking trees to be cut in the college woods. It is understood that a sawmill is to be established in the woods this winter to get out the lumber.

Mr. W. F. Fiske, assistant state entomologist of Georgia, who was formerly Professor Weed's assistant, arrived in town on the evening of Nov. 8, for a few days' stay with his friends at the Durham Club. He left on the 10th for the South.

Tinkham, '05, and de Rochemont, '04, were confined to their rooms for some time after the '04-'05 game with sprained ankles. Merrifield received quite a bad muscle bruise on the calf of his leg, and several others suffered more or less serious injuries.

George McKenna, ex-'97, who worked for several years in the college greenhouse, has leased the old Emerson place on the Piscataqua road and is going to start out in market gardening for himself. He has a large farm partially stocked, and will start in business as soon as possible.

The College Club gave an informal reception and dance on November 15. The reception committee were President Murkland, Miss White, and Professor and Mrs. Read. Music was furnished by Mr. Edney and Miss Edney of Haverhill. About thirty couples were present and all spent a very enjoyable evening.

Beta Kappa Chapter of Kappa Sigma Fraternity held an initiation followed by a banquet on November 8. Besides the members of the chapter there were present two members of Alpha Rho Chapter of Bowdoin, a representative from Psi Chapter of the University of Maine, and of the alumni, Charles Hunt, R. McA. Keown, B. B. Plummer, and J. W. Fullerton.

During an exercise in drawing recently a petition was circulated to raise money to get L—t's hair cut. Getting wind of what was up, the recipient of this attention absented himself suddenly from the class and returned after a while decidedly improved in general appearance. L—t claimed that he had not had a hair-cut for a year and appearances very strongly bore out his assertion.



The Sophomores and their invited guests, the two-year men, enjoyed a social evening enlivened by a bonfire, red fire, and dynamite after the football victory on the 16th of this month. Nearly five cords of wood were burned and the glare was seen by people in Dover. The dynamite made quite an impression on the townspeople as well as upon the ledge upon which it was fired. The celebration was only equaled by that of the two-year men after their victory over the Freshman team earlier in the season. A halt to the festivities was called only by the advent of Sunday morning.

Considerable new machinery is being set up in the creamery which will render the courses in that subject much more compre-

hensive. This machinery consists of a De Laval turbine separator with a capacity of 1,750 pounds per hour; a De Laval hand separator, capacity 350 pounds per hour; a Sharples turbine separator, capacity 600 pounds; a Sharples hand separator, capacity 350 pounds; a United States turbine separator of 1,200 pounds capacity, and a hand machine of the same make of 350 pounds capacity; a Reid, and an Empire hand separator of 350 pounds capacity each. There are also a Reid Pasteurizer of 3,500 pounds capacity, and a Sharples Pasteurizer with a capacity of 2,500 pounds. These last are the only machines of their kind in the state. There are two aëraters, a Star and a Champion. A set of the latest and most improved appliances for milk testing is also on the list. The power is to be furnished by a new twelve-horse power engine which is being set up in the basement. All except the engine are lent by the manufacturers for the use of the students. In going through the creamery one wonders where all the new machinery is to be placed, but by using all available space Mr. Weld expects to get it all into running order in time for the ten weeks' course in dairying, which opens on January 7.

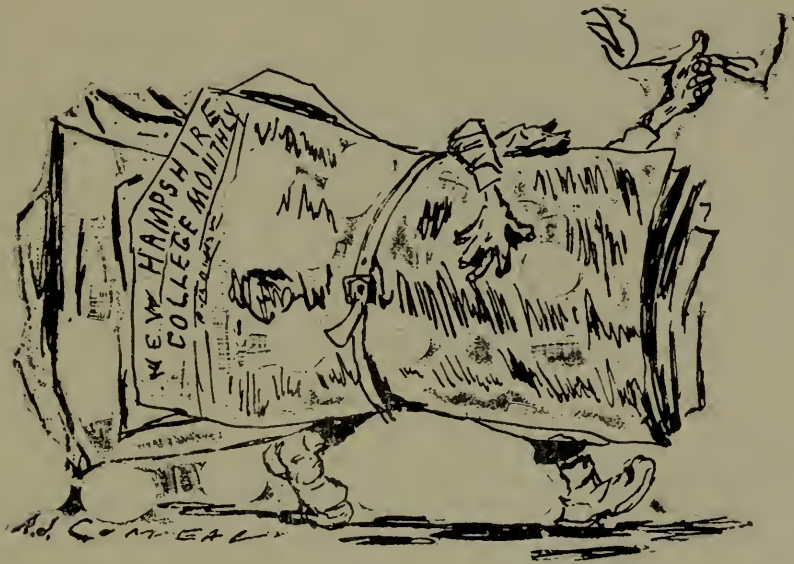
The electrical engineering department is about to install apparatus which will greatly aid and assist in the study of electricity and its branches. After some time it has secured a fifteen-horse power Westinghouse junior engine which will be used to run a line of shafting extending across the room underneath the physics lecture room and deliver power by belting to different machinery. This shaft will revolve at the same speed as the engine, that is, at 375 revolutions per minute.

The Edison fifty-five light D. C. dynamo will be removed from the mechanical testing laboratory and run from a countershaft connected to the main shaft. As it is now, the speed of the dynamo varies from 800 to 1,800 revolutions, which renders any test useless which may be performed. This variation will be done away with and this piece of apparatus will become available for such tests as may be desired. Also, through a countershaft, the small laboratory testing unit, consisting of a D. C. motor and a universal alternator, will be driven so that they may be used as dynamos. These two machines will also be arranged to run as motors. Connection by belting may be made for running an engine lathe in the work-

shop of the department. A nearly complete set of woodworking tools and a number of machine tools have already been secured for the equipment of this shop.

With this equipment a student will have the best of facilities for becoming familiar with the running of the different dynamos and motors as well as with the workings of the modern high-speed engine when belted to them. This system of engine and counter-shafts is a most valuable acquisition for this department and will prove to be of inestimable value for instruction in this most useful and important branch of science.

SEEN AND HEARD.



"How does she fit, Ikey?"

"If it had only been you and me!"

White in drill. "Go the other side of those bushes."

"Nothing for dinner but a cold capron and a bottle of champlain."

One of the new two-year men was heard to ask if there was any way of making up lost chapel exercises.

One of our "grave and reverend Seniors" was discovered the other day trying to develop the slide of a printing frame.

NOTES ON A PSYCHOLOGY RECITATION.

I've thought about it,
 And, ez for me,
 I ain't at all
 Ez fur 'z I see.

But them 'tain't
 Do n't have no sight,
 So now I'm in
 A pooty plight.

But what's a plight
 But a gineral mix?
 And them 'tain't
 Ain't in that fix.

This ere impression
 Has gone quite deep;
 I sartinly ain't
 Awake or asleep.

But how can them
 'At ain't, awake
 Or be asleep,
 For massy sake?

This ere discussion
 Do n't lead nowhere;
 And ef it did
 Th'r' ain't nothin' there.

THE MAIDEN.

Under the old College arch, a bright-eyed maiden stands,
 She has neither shoes nor stockings on, but mittens on her hands.
 A Freshman comes moping along; he has no words to speak
 And neither says a single word nor looks e'en at her feet.
 A Soph. next comes upon his wheel, but soon he passes by;
 The maid inhales the frosty air, but exhales with a sigh.
 And next a Junior hastening by, the maiden there espies,
 Then with his last week's handkerchief wipes the dew-drops from his eyes.
 At last a Senior comes along, he stops, she smiles so sweet,
 He takes the mittens from her hands and puts them on her feet.

E. G. DAVIS, '03.

A MODERN HIAWATHA.

From his room went quiet student
 Dressed for travel, bent on wooing.
 His suit in style, his patent leathers
 Brightly shined with Vici dressing.
 On his head his black locks waving,

In his hand his kid gloves carried,
 In his pocket—Lowney's chocolates.
 At th' appointed place he met her
 And together went toward Spruce Hole.
 Filled with admiration was he
 When he looked at his companion.
 Of many things they talked together,
 Questioned, listened, waited, answered;
 Talked of legends of its thickets,
 Of these legends and traditions
 As they journeyed on toward Spruce Hole.
 Arrived they at their destination,
 On the shore of profound Spruce Hole,
 Of this shining little puddle
 Stood the pale-faced youth and maiden,
 She with her finger pointing westward,
 O'er the water pointing westward
 To the purple clouds of sunset.
 Then pointing with her finger eastward
 Spake she these words to the young man:
 "Yonder are the halls of learning
 Of the granite state, New Hampshire,
 Where the chapel bells are chiming
 Calling to us, homeward calling."
 Home they started, started homeward
 As the bell still louder called them;
 "We must hurry," quoth the maiden,
 At each stride a rod they measured
 As in breathless haste they journeyed.
 Fifteen minutes late they reached there,
 Fifteen minutes late to chapel.

With apologies to Longfellow.

S. B. C.

October 20, 1901.

EXCHANGES.

"Make most of a holiday while it's here
 For Thanksgiving comes but once a year."

We are glad to welcome our old friend *The Gray Jacket* again.

The Holy Cross Purple contains its usual amount of good reading matter this month.

"The Knight of the Mahogany Table," in the November number of *The Herald*, is a pretty little story.

Our Little Major: What's a goatee, a young goat?—*Ex.*

"Anarchism" is the title of an interesting article in *The Kimball Union*.

NOVEMBER.

Shudd'ring trees and dripping rain,
 In the drear November;
 On the walks the brown leaf-stain,
 Shudd'ring trees and dripping rain,
 Sodden weeds in field and lane,
 Comes the bleak December;
 Shudd'ring trees and dripping rain,
 In the drear November.

—*Tenn. Univ. Magazine.*

Too much cannot be said in praise of *The Alfred University Monthly*. It is an exceptionally well-written paper and contains several articles of interest.

"I noticed she was pretty,
 I thought she smiled at me,
 And after I had passed her,
 I turned my head to see.
 A piece of banana peel
 My careless wheel beguiled;
 I cracked a curbstone with my head,
 And then I know she smiled."

Stranger: "Do you know a man around here with one leg named Jones?"

Doctor: "Could you tell me the name of the other leg?"—*Ex.*

How dear to my heart is the cash of subscription
 When the generous subscriber presents it to view;
 But the boy who won't pay we refrain from description,
 For perhaps, gentle reader, that boy may be you.—*Ex.*

We notice that the color design and the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural college paper have been changed. The name has been changed from *Aggie Life* to *The College Signal*.

"Lot's wife was discontented,
 And satisfied was not,
 She told her friends quite frequently
 She didn't like her (L) lot.
 And as she left Gomorrah
 She with him found much fault,
 When she became a pillar, cried,
 'You are not worth your salt.'"—*Ex.*

We wish to acknowledge the following exchanges: *The Holy Cross Purple*, *The Gray Jacket*, *The Alfred University Monthly*, *The Athanæum* (Westminster college, W. Va.), *Athanæum* (Old Gold and Blue, W. Va.), *University of Oregon*, *The Argus*, *College Greetings*, *The Colby Academy Voice*, *The Almanian*, *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, *The Kimball Union*, *The Herald*, *M. H. Ærolith*, *The Hermonite*, *Barnard Bulletin*, *The Reveille*, *The Windmill*, *The Colby Record*, *Tennessee University Monthly*.

ALUMNI.

'93. A. W. Smith, who has been Assistant Professor of Physics at Tulane University of Louisiana, has been called to the University of Mississippi to take charge of the department of electrical engineering.

The firm of Hewitt and Warden of which C. E. Hewitt, N. H. '93, is senior member, is at present engaged in erecting a large municipal electric plant at Chatham, N. J. This is only one of several such contracts that they have on hand besides a great deal of marine work and one of the largest trades in electrical supplies of any firm in that part of the state.

W. E. Britton, horticulturist at the Connecticut Experiment Station, New Haven, has been appointed state horticulturist for Connecticut.

'01. C. H. Courser is in the employ of the Amoskeag Locomotive Company of Manchester, N. H.

E. A. Straw is connected with Colby Academy, New London, N. H.

Miss Alice E. Dorr is stopping with her parents in Dover, N. H.

We would like to suggest that the alumni members write to us occasionally giving us notice of any change of residence or business, and also to tell us of others they may know about.

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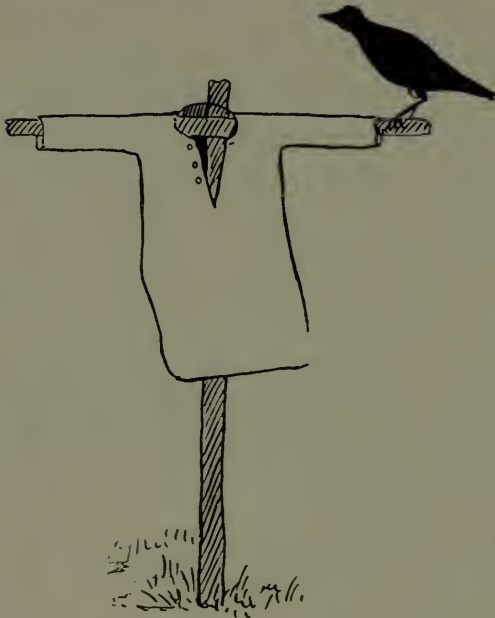
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FRANK W. HANSON,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Agricultural Student

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if you will ask for it. In it, among other good things for the poultryman, are plans and estimates for an up-to-date "cold country" poultry house. We think it will pay you to secure it.

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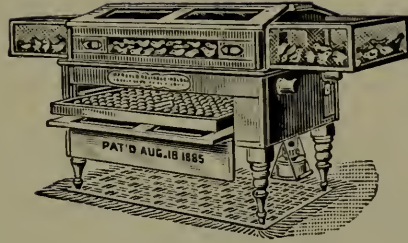
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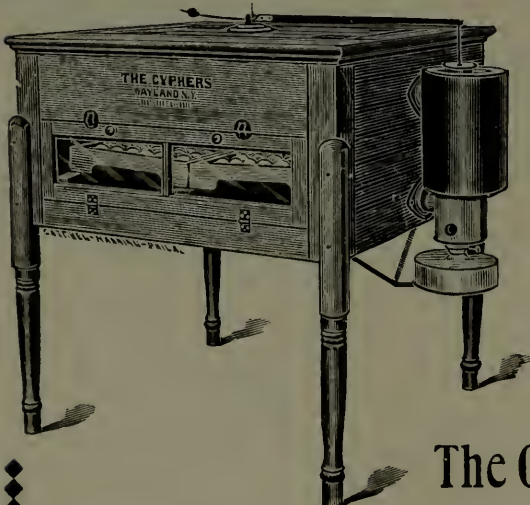
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VOL. IX

NO. 4

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

FEBRUARY, 1902

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

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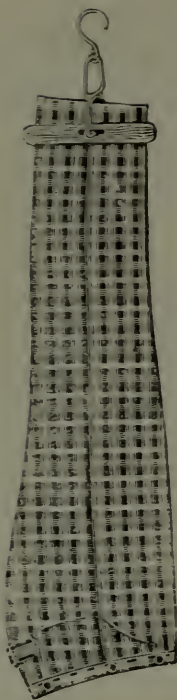
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FEBRUARY, 1902

No. 4

CUT RATES.

Of all New Hampshire's sons there is no class of which she is prouder than the broad shouldered, clean minded, slow talking chaps who learn how to win a living from the ground or in the mills and factories of some of her smaller towns.

Cannon was just such a man, quiet mouthed, honest, and not afraid of hard work—consequently no one heard of him in the early part of his Freshman year. It is not a good sign for a Freshman at N. H. to be too much talked about. If, however, any one had happened to look up Cannon's class average and his expense account—of course no one ever does look up such unimportant details—he would have found Cannon's name among the distinguished minority who get more "honorable" than "poors," and whose net expenses are "equal to or less than" their net earnings. He worked hard both on his lessons and to support himself. Back in the farming region from which he came, people have to do things for themselves, which in town specialists have to do for them; one of these is—or rather two of these are—frequently, hair cutting and shaving, and Cannon, unlike the typical prophet, had honor and reputation in his own town as an artistic and painless wielder of shears and razor. In the dark days way back in his time, Durham's conveniences were also limited, and there was a call for just such work among the students. So Cannon just did it, and like everything else that he did, he did it in a serious, efficient way. He lost nothing in the regard of the rest of the college by this; the idea that the kind of work a man does fixes his social standing, has never become prevalent at N. H. In fact, it was his "barberic splendor," as little James called Cannon's outfit, which in connection with a fixed

idea that to work on Sunday is both wrong and inexpedient, first brought him into prominence, near the close of his Freshman year.

It was a rainy Saturday night in the latter part of April, and "the gang" were in William's room; there had been the usual number of "scraps," the usual game of whist, the usual discussion of the morality, expediency, and financial efficiency of dancing as exemplified by the New Hampshire College Club, and the usual speculation as to the outcome of the last chemistry examination. No one could think of any new stories, and things threatened to grow dull. Then Moxham came to the rescue,—the relieving of *ennui* was Moxham's strong point. It was Moxham, you remember, who organized and conducted the night-shirt torchlight parade to the Nashaway house,—and who a little later led the dignified retreat, minus torch and—but "that is another story" as our friend Kipling says.

He began, "Fellow students, a duty lies before us." "Cease firing," yelled William. "Have it pulled," this from Green. "Yes, fellow students," went on the undisturbed Moxham, "a duty lies before us—behind yonder close-barred portals"—jerked his thumb over his shoulder at Cannon's room—"dwells one, who in his righteousness says he will not work on Sunday; now it is our manifest destiny to prove the strength of his 'esprit du corpse,' as our beloved commandant calls it. Here are seven of us, and yonder distant clock strikes the witching hour of 11:25 p. m. Let us go unto Cannon and offer him fifty cents if he will shave the gang." Seven hands meditatively rubbed seven sandpapery chins and up they went.

The quiet Freshman looked a trifle astonished when the proposition was made. Then there came an odd droop to the corners of his mouth and he said, "All right, if you fellows won't keep me waiting between shaves. Come on, Miller,"—and before Miller could speak he found himself shoved into a chair, a towel round his neck and about a quart of cold soap suds smeared promiscuously over his face. "Hold still or you'll get cut," calmly remarked Cannon as he took a long sweep with his razor—he did n't stop to stop it. Miller kept still and in three minutes and ten seconds Cannon called "Next!"

The details of the next fifteen minutes were *harrowing*—in a rather literal sense—for the Freshman never stopped his razor, and he took exactly five strokes to a man; the fifth victim was just beginning to writhe under his touch when Moxham blew out the light. “Hold still or you’ll get cut,” remarked Cannon, and kept on shaving. His patient kept still, there was nothing else to do, and some one relighted the lamp. “Shave in the dark if you fellows prefer,” said Cannon. “Next!”

The “gang” were getting desperate, and just as the sixth man was nicely lathered, Green threw a tumbler of water, with such good aim as to wash the lather from one side of the shavee’s face. “Shave dry if you prefer it,” said Cannon as he made a good long stroke along the victim’s delathered cheek—“don’t holler or you’ll get cut,”—and the man kept still. Moxham was last, and six sore faced men grinned as he took his seat. It took Cannon exactly two minutes and thirty-three seconds to shave him, and when the head conspirator against Sabbath observance got up, tears of sheer pain were running down his cheeks.

“Cash, please,” calmly remarked Cannon, and Moxham, speechless for the first time in three college years, handed him a half dollar as the gang filed out. Then for the first time Cannon smiled—chuckled in fact. “Cheer up, fellows,” he called down the stairs after the retreating foe, “you can live it down, and remember you got cut rates.”

Then he shut his door, put up his tools, took off his clothes, blew out his light, and as he pulled his green and blue checked bedquilt round his shoulders, the college clock struck twelve.

“7 7 7”

INSECT METHODS OF SOUND PRODUCTION.

No insect possesses a true voice, but there are various methods employed by them for producing sound. Everyone has heard the startling and ear-piercing shriek of the cicada or dog-day harvest fly, and the harsh stridulating of the grasshopper, both so suggestive of hot, sultry, summer days. And who, in the few still, eerie moments between daylight and dark, has not heard the sweet call of the katydids?

The insects mentioned represent three different methods of sound production, and beside these there are several other ways of more or less importance.

The cicada has one of the most wonderful of all insect sound-producing organs. It is confined within the thorax and consists of a hollow sounding box over the front of which is stretched a slashed drum or membrane which is controlled by a powerful muscle. The whole is protected by a large plate which overhangs the first abdominal segment. The sound is produced by the rapid contractions and expansions of the muscle, which causes the air to screech through the slashed drum.

The locust stridulates by rubbing the thighs of the hind legs, either alternately or simultaneously, against the outside of the wing covers. Some locusts go through the motions of stridulating without making a sound audible to human ears, but which, no doubt, can be heard by their companions.

The katydids have on the left fore wing a transverse file, which, when rubbed across the hard veins of the right wing, gives forth one of the sweetest and most human of insect sounds.

The sound-producing organs of the crickets are very similar to those of the katydid; but the cricket has a file on the under surface of each wing cover.

Among the beetles there are several different methods of making sounds. The most striking is that exhibited by the bombardier beetles. When disturbed they discharge from the end of the body an acrid fluid which, when it comes in contact with the air, explodes with quite an audible sound, leaving a dense brown or white vapor under cover of which the beetle can escape.

The death watch, whose tapping was formerly thought to be an omen of certain death, raps on the wall with its head or abdomen as a signal to any of its friends who may be within hearing.

Cerambycids or long horned beetles produce a squeaking sound by raising and lowering the head, the back part of which rubs against the front margin of the thorax.

Burying beetles, weevils, and some water-beetles make almost the same sound by rubbing the tip of the abdomen against the inner edge of the wing covers.

Besides the humming or buzzing of their wings, June bugs, flies, gnats, and bees make a similar noise by means of chitinous processes behind the spiracles or breathing pores. These projections vibrate during respiration, making the buzzing referred to. It is this method and not the vibration of the wings which makes the sound heard within a prosperous bee-hive. By the queens and perhaps by the workers the pitch of this can be controlled to a certain extent, and thus comes the nearest to being a true voice of any insect sound.

Ants have a stridulating apparatus, but the sound produced is inaudible to human ears. The sound, if there is any, is produced by rubbing one abdominal segment against the next. The reason for believing that there is a sound is that ants have been seen in the act of stridulating, although no audible sound was produced.

Butterflies and moths are usually considered as perfectly silent, but even among these there are instances of sound production. The death's head moth makes a mournful cry, probably by the rubbing together of certain of the mouth parts.

There are undoubtedly other insect sounds of which we have no knowledge on account of their being very faint or higher than the small range of human hearing is capable of embracing.

R. A. C.

STANDING ON THE OLD BRIDGE.

My reader, did you ever stand on a bridge and listen and look at the beautiful things which nature alone has reared for our study? If so you know something of what this short story contains.

One summer evening as the setting sun was casting a darkening shadow over the eastern horizon, I stood on an old bridge looking at the skinning swallows as they darted down close to the water to catch insects. Every now and then I heard a pickerel splash in the water or a muskrat come up out of its underground home and make a little leap into the water as if it enjoyed the dawn of twilight. Here, also, I was listening to the quiet water as it rolled on over its rocky bed, when suddenly I heard the faint cry of a babe as I thought.

Meanwhile the frogs began to sing with their sweet but coarse notes echoing and re-echoing through the dark wood, but again I caught the sound of an infant as though it were crying. Going down to the river and walking along for a short distance I found to my surprise a cat-bird perched on an old dead tree brooding her young. I watched the birds a few moments, then I walked up the stone steps to the bridge and listened again to the sounds around me.

By this time the silvery moon had risen above the surrounding hills and cast the shadows of the trees along the river bank into the sparkling water. Here alone in the stillness of twilight I could hear the distant howl of a watch-dog, or the rumble of a milk team as it rolled on over the dusty road. Here and there a lightning bug showed its lantern as it lighted on the branches which were hanging nearly to the water's edge with their well loaded foliage.

Hark! I hear the footsteps of a man walking in the wood; a moment later I find that the rabbits are making their usual evening ramble over the dead leaves.

As I stood leaning on the railing of the bridge my attention was attracted by the natural scenery which surrounded me. This is one of the prettiest views of nature that I have ever seen. The large branches of the trees on each side of the river spreading themselves out over the water, in such a way as to leave a space a few feet over the center of the stream where they do not meet. Just then a bird flew up out of the wood and lighted on a branch that hung out over the water, and gazed into my eyes just as a cat would look into yours in the dark. I asked myself, "What kind of a bird is that?" when suddenly the cry of an owl broke upon the evening air.

Here I stood listening to the voices of nature and I lived and I rejoiced that I lived.

H. U. R.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

We have heard all our lives of the importance of the knowledge we are beginning to call "Domestic Science" or "Household Science" according as we in our own minds limit or extend the term. It is not a new science but an old one long misunderstood.

The study of domestic science is not "how to keep house," neither does it propose to graduate licensed housekeepers nor trained servants. It is a study of those branches of social economy which are involved in housekeeping, the sciences, arts and crafts therein practised and *their effect on human life*. It is designed to bring about the right conditions of living and is, therefore, a most practical science.

To fully comprehend domestic science there must be at least a good knowledge of the following sciences: Chemistry of foods, physiology, and the laws of hygiene and sanitation, cookery of foods, and agriculture to some extent.

The great underlying subject of all these sciences is food. Food is absolutely necessary to sustain life; and good, nutritious food is the foundation of good health, and great brain power. Probably every one desires great brain energy and this is possible only through food, for, the brain is nourished only by the blood and blood depends on the elements derived from food; hence, the importance of good, pure food. Every person should know just what elements are necessary for the building up of tissues of his body and in what proportion they are used and how each article of diet tends to increase or decrease this proportion. Most people over eat or do not eat the proper kinds of foods.

Dr. Edwards says,—“When shall we learn that morality is influenced by the food we put into the stomach, and not only by the food itself but by the way it is prepared?”

Food effects the psychical life as well as the physical. Underfed nations are not leaders in education. Compare the Greenlanders with the leading European nations. The Chinese are passive and quiet,—characteristics due to the fact that they are largely vegetable eaters. Meat eaters are bold, vigorous, and dominating.

Much wickedness is due to defective nutrition. Statistics show us that the majority of crimes committed is due to poor food.

Public school children cannot do such good work where food is limited. This applies to our college life as well. Abnormal religious conditions and morbid ideas of the early Christians were due to poor diet and long fasting. Dyspepsia clouds our intellect and spirits. A well nourished organism could not be morbid nor pessimistic. Preble says,—“In early years a child’s food is of greatest importance. By this means children may be made indolent or active, dull or bright, not only for childhood but for the entire life. His preferences, inclinations, appetites which he may have derived from food are only with difficulty set aside. They are one with the whole physical life and intimately connected with the spiritual life. Simplicity and frugality of food in childhood—from these come man’s power of obtaining happiness, vigor, true creativeness in every respect.”

You can almost feed men into the kingdom of God. The matter of food is a question of religion; as we eat, we think, we feel, we pray, we act. God cannot help a man who is not living hygienically.

Proper food produces harmony. Not knowing all these laws is largely what keeps our mode of living so low and results in turning out unhealthy and inharmonious lives to the deterioration of the world.

At too many of our colleges there is too much of the theoretical at the cost of the practical. Men and women leave college in possession of a full knowledge of the clam, what food it demands, what habitat best develops him, but knowledge of their own lives is a sealed book to them. Even the subject of physiology is not required and so the student slides over it and puts in his time mastering difficult problems in physics which are so soon forgotten. How many useless and anxious hours are spent over examinations! How many students have spent the whole night striving to solve one problem! It is not the student’s fault, he is simply doing his duty; he must do this or fail. How many times breakfast is only a name and dinner a bit of cake? He does not know he is injuring himself for life and there is no one to tell him. When the degree is received and the examinations have been passed honorably, the brain is but a confused mass of all the degrees of subjects that have been skimmed. He leaves col-

lege a physical wreck. I cannot understand why in this enlightened age, we are so stupid in appreciating the importance of a knowledge of this subject, "*Living.*" It is common to us all and why should we not know *all* about it? Why should not every degree mean that we have "completed the course honorably" in relation to our own self—what food it needs, what habitat best develops it? A practical education is the greatest blessing, absolutely necessary to good morals, religion, and health.

There is an erroneous idea that domestic science is for girls alone, but, in its broadest sense, it is for every one. Its relation to human life is of the most intimate and vital nature. It means health and happiness. One might almost say of the relation of domestic science to life, that it *is* life, for life beyond that of the solitary savage could not exist without it. Thus we see that the importance of domestic science cannot be too strongly emphasized.

For these reasons and because man is gradually believing more and more in mother nature, domestic science is gaining a place, which once gained will turn the lives of men to good living, good morals, and higher thinking.

PROFESSOR GIBBS.

We take the greatest pleasure in welcoming Prof. William D. Gibbs as professor of agriculture and director of the Experiment Station. He comes to us from Ohio State University, where he held the chair of agronomy.

Professor Gibbs was born in Illinois, and it was there on the farm that he laid the foundation for his life-work. In the fall of 1888, after he had been graduated from the Winchester High school, he entered the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois. His practical experience was soon recognized and during his Sophomore and Junior years he was foreman of the University farm. In 1893 he received the degree of B.Sc. and at once entered the graduate school where he specialized in animal husbandry and history of agriculture, at the same time teaching bacteriology and stock feeding. In June the degree of master of science was conferred on him.

The next year he spent in special post-graduate work at the University of Wisconsin under Professor King; but in March he was appointed foreman of the farm and assistant in agriculture at the Ohio State University. Two months later he entered the division of soils, United States Department of Agriculture, as expert assistant in soil physics, and a few months later was tendered



W. D. GIBBS.

the position of assistant chief of the division. This offer he refused, however, in order to accept the assistant professorship at Ohio State University.

Since that time Professor Gibbs has been advanced rapidly, having received the rank of professor of agronomy in June, 1900.

New Hampshire may well feel proud of securing his services, for he takes a lively interest in all matters appertaining to agricul-

ture. He is a most successful institute lecturer, winning the respect and confidence of the farmers wherever he goes.

In the class room Professor Gibbs is a model teacher, being of commanding presence, modest and undemonstrative. He is a clear and forceful speaker, and maintains a high standard of excellence, although ever ready to help and encourage.

No better testimony of the thoroughness of his work can be had than the fact that many of his students are achieving marked success along the lines taught by him. All admire him and have the utmost confidence in him. His varied experience will be of vast help to us and we are confident that he will meet with the same success that he has had in Ohio.

Last June Professor Gibbs married Miss Bowman, professor of domestic science at Ohio State University. Mrs. Gibbs has had marked success, too, in her work. In fact it is due to her magnetic personality that the department of domestic science at Ohio became so strong and attracted so many students from all over the country.

We wish Professor and Mrs. Gibbs all happiness and success.



During the winter and early spring is the best time to hold a drama, a concert by the students, or a lecture. It would be an excellent way to fill the gap which at the present time exists in the way of entertainments. As to the drama, it has been demonstrated here that the thing could be done, and done in a very creditable manner. Entertainments of this nature would add very materially to the social life of the college, beside being a benefit to those who take part in them. The concert we mention for the same reason, believing, as we do, that it would be a source of benefit and enjoyment to all. The objection may be made that

there are no players. However, although there is no very noted musician in college at the present time, still there are enough who could easily combine to make such an event a success. Probably this might lead to the formation of a glee and mandolin club, an organization at present conspicuous by its absence. Last year there were held in Thompson Hall some very interesting lectures. Besides these there were a few held at the church. All of them were much appreciated by those who heard them, and unquestionably there would be a decided interest felt in them this year. The College Club stands ready to do all in its power to bring this about just as soon as its members, the students, really wish it. It is a movement of the student body that makes the greatest success of this kind of entertainments. It is hoped that there may be an interest taken in these suggestions by members of the College Club sufficient to bring about at least two entertainments this year. We feel sure they would be well supported by the student body.

* * *

Do we lack spirit? No. Then what is it? We lack trained spirit. There is just the difference between a trained and untrained spirit that there is between a trained and untrained horse. The first accomplishes, the second demolishes.

A student with no control over his spirit, always appears childish, and is about as attractive as an overgrown simpleton, without the advantage of ignorance. He has spirit, but it is as useless and ill directed as the gambols of a calf.

If a football player has no training, does he remain on the team? If he plays well, but does not pull with the rest of the team, does he strengthen it as he should and could? If a student has no control over himself, how does he stand among the students? Answers to these simple questions are not necessary.

Does the student body want the chapel turned into a nursery for the benefit of a few grown-up children who have so little of the man in them they ought not to be trusted alone? No! Loyal New Hampshire students do not want the college magazines and papers soiled, torn, and thrown about by these children, who are not furnished with rattles for that purpose.

Why does this go on? First, because no one student is ready to take the initiative and put a stop to it. Second, because the students, as a body, do not act together. They are separated by having no common meeting ground, and thereby weakened. A single stick is easily broken, but many tied firmly together is a different matter. In a word, this is the question, Shall we, or shall we not, have a body of well trained men of spirit?

The misdemeanors just mentioned are mere trifles, for the authorities simply give such perpetrators plenty of rope and the result is sure.

But this backwardness in taking the initiative brings up the question of finding a remedy for it among the real men of the college. Many quiet, unassuming students of high standing are scarcely known by the student body, on account of this refusal to come forward and take the lead. They are examples to a few, but they should be to all. Such students have the very best influence over others. Of course, their time is pretty well taken up, so they do not get a chance to become acquainted with every student individually, any more than such a thing would be possible for the alumni; but it is both possible and reasonable that the students and alumni should communicate with each other, if only once each month. The students enjoy nothing better than hearing from the alumni, and the alumni never lack interest in the students. Surely, all students, new and old, could establish with very little time and trouble the best kind of an acquaintance; which is a writing acquaintance. When you come to think that a single contribution, once a year, from each student and alumnus would establish such an acquaintance, it seems too bad of you to refuse it. You surely do not lack the right kind of spirit to grant such a modest donation.

How quickly one and all would get together and act as a single united force in casting off any reflection on their college! Since we do not lack spirit and our capacity for organization is merely lying dormant, why not place our MONTHLY far above reproach?



There are six men in the ten weeks' course this winter.

Morgan, one of '05's crack football players, has left college.

Miss Blanche Foye, '00, was a guest of Mr. Andrew Meserve during Christmas.

The MONTHLY extends its greeting to the new member of the faculty, Baby Rane.

Robertson, '05, Adams, '05, Bickford, '03, Moreton, '05, spent their vacation in town.

Professor Joseph Henry Hawes married Mrs. Ella Stowers on Thursday, January 2, at Weymouth, Mass.

The Senior and Junior Reading Club met at Mrs. Murkland's Friday evening, January 11, and read "The School for Scandal."

E. P. Jewett, '01, visited us January 15, and was entertained at the Kappa Sigma house.

Lee, '02, is taking the short course in poultry breeding at Rhode Island state college.

Professor Rane lectured before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on January 18.

Dr. A. A. Pope, of Portsmouth, is giving a series of lectures on veterinary medicine here this term.

Professor Gibbs, formerly of the Ohio State University, has arrived and taken charge of his department.

Professor and Mrs. Parsons spent the Christmas holidays at Hopkinton, Massachusetts; and attended the wedding of Miss Katharine Thompson, well known in Durham.

Miss Alvena Pettee, '00, was at home with her parents, Professor and Mrs. Pettee, during the Christmas vacation.

Professor C. A. Read attended the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at New York in December.

Miss Mabel L. Hayes, '98, teacher in South Framingham High school, Massachusetts, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents.

The members of the class in greenhouse management went to Exeter on January 18, to look over the conservatories of Mr. Geo. W. Hilliard.

Miss Ada Noyes, '05, while on her way to her aunt's home was taken sick with pneumonia. She is much better, but has not yet returned to college.

Attention is called to the subscriptions now due. It is important that the business manager should receive a dollar from every one of the alumni and students at once.

The Junior class in mechanics recently measured and computed the newly erected bridge at Packer's Falls, prior to the acceptance by the selectmen of the town.

The Durham Club gave an "At Home" January 11, in honor of Professor and Mrs. Hawes, who received, as did also Professor and Mrs. Gibbs. Members of the faculty and the young ladies attending college were present. Mrs. Parsons poured tea, and Mrs. Weed served lemonade. The newly married couple were the recipients of a beautiful punch-bowl, a gift from the Durham Club.

The engine and shafting have been put in place in the basement of Conant Hall, and are in good running order. Three electrical machines are already belted to countershafts, and two small dynamos are ready for the electrical students to wind and put together.

Dr. and Mrs. Murkland gave a reception to invited guests on the 13th of last December. The assembly hall was decorated with palms which were placed on the floor, and the effect was very pleasing. Dr. and Mrs. Murkland received the guests, and

then light refreshments were served. Soon the orchestra began to play, and a dance ended an enjoyable evening.

The much-talked-of agricultural building now seems in a fair way to be realized. It has been definitely decided, at a recent meeting of the board of trustees, to erect a building which will accommodate the agricultural and horticultural departments. It is hoped to have the building ready for use within a year.

The wedding of Mr. Willie Lincoln Barker, for the past two years a special student in our college, and Miss Anna Elizabeth Thompson, took place at the home of the bride's parents in Stratham, N. H., on January 15. Mr. E. P. Jewett, '01, was best man, and Miss Marie A. Thompson was bridesmaid. The maids of honor were Miss Grace E. Thompson and Miss M. Evelyn Thompson. There were many beautiful and costly presents. Mr. and Mrs. Barker left soon after the ceremony with the best wishes of friends and amid showers of rice for New York and Washington, and will be at home in Mansfield, Mass., after February 1.

As a result of the Harvard-Yale football game, November 23, 1901, the following bets were carried out:

Marsh, '04, rolled a marble with a toothpick from Thompson Hall to the post-office. He also jumped into the river at high tide from Smith's bath house, on Sunday, the 24th. Lee, '02, wheeled Sargent, '02, to church in a wheelbarrow. Durwood milked twenty cows. Nixon wheeled Comeau, '04, to church in a wheelbarrow. Bradford gave Merrifield a pig-back ride from Mrs. Saunders's to the post-office. Dearborn, '04, did not shave for two weeks. Hills dressed in his creamery uniform, with a big blue Y painted on both front and back, wheeled Jewett, '04, from Star Hall to Thompson Hall. He also wore this uniform in all recitations that day.



“Got any coppers?”

S.—“What?”

“Got any coppers?”

S.—“What?”

“Have you got any sense?”

Let us have some more chairs in chapel.

Why do the ten weeks' and two years' men need an instructor in military science?

“The forests of Germany support their whole standing army.”

Z—ck.—“Gee, the army must be drunk and leaning against them.”

The “cheesers” have organized a battalion, and do their drilling in the moonlight. We hope they will be in good trim by inspection time.

“Jelly-fish are very handsome when floating in the sunshine, some large and some small.”

Prof.—“Very true, Mr. G—, very true.”

A CALL FOR AID.

He started in, "My dearest," and then went on to say,
 "I am doing well at college, passed a hard exam. to-day;
 Athletics, too, are booming, think I'm sure to make the crew;
 But I will not write of these things, dear, my thoughts are all of
 you.

The Juniors are to have a ball, and they have invited me,
 Now do not scold, my dearest, if I take some company,
 But, to cut a dash my sweetheart, there's one thing I plainly see
 Someone must be liberal for I'm broke financially.
 Now should I ask you, dearest, to kindly spare, you see,
 From your liberal allowance, a ten spot or a V,
 I can't see how you'd miss it, it is so small you know;
 But really, dearest, dearest, I must have the cost to blow."
 Then he read the missive over, not aloud but in a whisper,
 Then he folded, stamped, and sealed it and addressed it to—his
 sister.

E. G. DAVIS.

EXCHANGES.

When your wise Prof. tells you a thing,
 Don't ask him how and why;
 But act as if you thought so too,
 And wink the other eye.

—*Ex.*

A STUDENT'S LETTER.

DEAR FATHER: If you really think
 That I can live on air,
 Just send me up some bellows
 And I'll take my bill of fare.

—*Ex.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A star to aid our sight,
 A moon that breaks the night,
 A sunbeam's kindly light
 From skies above.
 A rose among the flowers,
 A rainbow 'mid the showers,
 A crown of earthly powers—
 A mother's love.

A comfort in our fears,
 A solace in our tears,
 A sweet song, all our years—
 A mother's love.
 The love that fills her breast,
 The love that helps me best,
 Beyond all tongues is blest—
 My mother's love.

—*The Holy Cross Purple.*

(By J. T. Wickham, '04.)

Herr Schmidt (in a restaurant).—Wie gehts?

Waiter.—Wheat cakes?

Herr Schmidt.—Nein! Nein!

Waiter.—Nine! you'll be lucky if you get any!

In reading authors, when you find
 Bright passages that strike your mind,
 And which, perhaps, you may have reason
 To think on, at another season,
 Be not contented with the sight,
 But take them down in black and white.
 Such a respect is wisely shown
 As makes another's sense one's own.

—*The Holy Cross Purple.*

A FRAGMENT.

Alone upon the shores of Monterey,
 In the soft silence of a Western night,
 I stand: before me spreads the even bay
 In all the grandeur of reposing night.
 Far in the distance, past the slumbering town,
 The bold Pacific wanders ever on:
 Beyond the point I see the fearless Drake
 Sweep proudly in and drop his anchor down.
 He stands where I now stand, and then has gone;
 Now fades his sail—now sinks the starstrewn wake.

—*Stanford Sequoia.*

We wish to acknowledge the following exchanges: *The Signal*, *The Holy Cross Purple*, *The Barnard Bulletin*, *The Reveille*, *The Colby Academy Voice*, *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, *The Argus*, *The Herald*, *The Hermonite*, *The High School Crimson*, *The Review*, *The Almanian*, *The Hamptonia*, *College Greetings*, *Kimball Union*, *New Mexican Collegian*, *Univ. of Oregon Monthly*, *M. H. Aerolith*, *Orange and Blue*, *Latin School Register*, *Univ. of Tenn. Magazine*, *Crimson and White*, *The Windmill*, *K. H. S.*

Enterprise, The Volunteer, The Athenaeum, The Antiochian, The High School Monthly, The Reveille, Monthly Chronicle, The Argonaut, Public School Report, Alfred University Monthly.

ALUMNI.

'84. Moses B. Mann is inspector of customs, Boston, Mass.

'86. Frank A. Davis, physician, Boston, Mass., has recently composed a song entitled: "There's a Home in Old New Hampshire," a copy of which has recently been received by our editor-in-chief.

'87. Brion L. Waldron, observer U. S. Weather Bureau, is stationed at Columbus, Ohio.

'92. Percy L. Barker is now assistant engineer for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. His address is Jersey Shore, Penn.

'94. Frederick W. Howe is professor of chemistry, State Normal School, Framingham, Mass.

'97. Miss Carrie L. Comings is teaching in Dover, N. H.

Walter F. Buck is at the head of the science department of the Pawtucket High school, Pawtucket, Mass.

Leslie D. Hayes, recent instructor of manual training at the Bay City High school of Bay City, Michigan, is now teacher of manual training in the Manual Training School at Ishpeming, Mich.

'99. Miss Grace A. Mark is teaching at Stafford Springs, Conn.

'00. John E. Wilson is doing electrical wiring for H. A. Holden of Boston, Mass.

'01. Harry G. Farwell is in the employ of the Lynn General Electrical Company of Lynn, Mass.

Ex-'01. Norman A. Rollins is employed by the Westinghouse Electrical Machine Company of East Pittsburg, Penn.

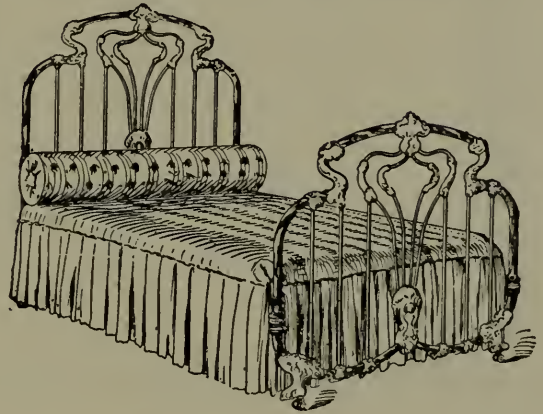
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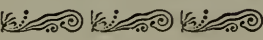
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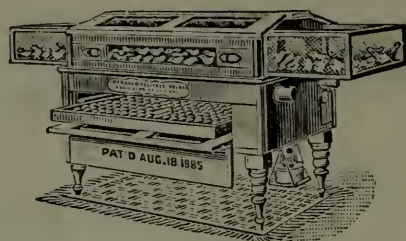
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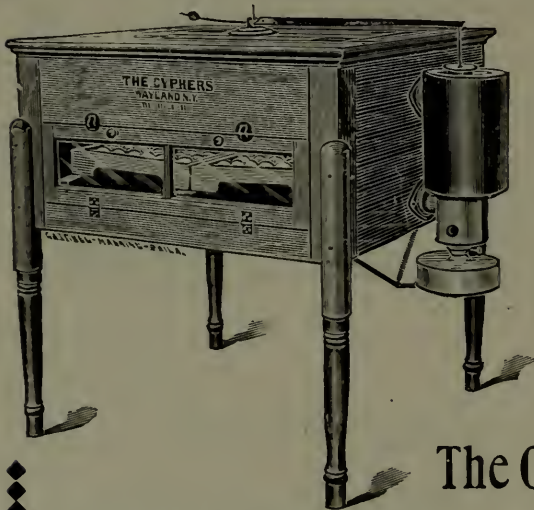
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COLLEGE BULLETIN

New Hampshire College Club

President, A. A. Livermore.

Secretary, H. D. Batchelor.

Treasurer, J. C. Kendall.

Kappa Sigma

BETA KAPPA CHAPTER

Fraternity meetings, Saturday evenings
at Chapter House.

G. M., A. A. Livermore.

G. S., H. D. Batchelor.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evening.

President, E. P. Runlett.

Secretary, R. S. Jewett.

N. H. C. Athletic Association

President, C. A. Payne.

Secretary, E. G. Davis.

Treasurer, H. M. Lee.

Football Manager, J. S. Dearborn.

Baseball Manager, T. E. Weeks.

Conant Agricultural Society.

President, J. E. Goodrich.

Secretary, F. L. Hill.

Associated Alumni of New Hampshire College

President, William F. Flint, '77.

Vice-President, Elwyn H. Forristall, '97.

Secretary, Leslie D. Hayes, '97, Ishpeming, Mich.

Treasurer, Fred W. Smith, Franklin Falls, N. H.

Executive Committee, William F. Flint, '77, Edward H. Hancock, '98, Irving A. Colby, '99.

Chapel Exercises

Week-days at 11:50 A. M.

Sundays at 5:05 P. M.

Library and Reference-Room Hours.

9:00 A. M. to 12:00 M.; 1:30 to 5:00 P. M.

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South and West.	North and East.
5.53 a. m.	8.17 a. m.
8.51 "	10.00 "
9.32 "	2.15 p. m.
10.37 "	5.51 "
2.15 p. m.	7.13 "
5.33 "	
Sundays.	Sundays.
6.49 a. m.	8.25 a. m.
2.46 p. m.	
6.14 "	

MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Columbia, Mo., Oct. 30, 1901.

The machine (U. S.) did excellent work, and, as a rule, I believe it skimmed a little closer than the others we had in use. The record was invariably .02 of 1 per cent. or lower, sometimes a mere trace of fat in the skimmilk.

C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
Instructor.

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Urbana, Ill., June 29, 1901.

Enclosed find records of work done with your 3 cream separators (U. S.) at the Dairy School. These are very creditable records, and we think any cream separator company can feel proud of them. Your machines have not given us the slightest trouble during the semester.

OSCAR ERF,
Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

RECORD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY

DeLaval average skimmilk test	.0172,	buttermilk test	.121
United States	" "	.0138	" " .109
Gain of U. S. over DeLaval	.0034		.012

The above shows that the DeLaval Separator left 25 per cent. more butter fat in the skimmilk than the United States. An immense waste that amounts to a very large sum of money upon the dairy products of the world. Enough to pay for a United States Separator to replace every DeLaval Separator now in use.

PROF. SPILLMAN, Director Washington Experiment Station, in *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Aug. 15, 1901, reports the following tests of skimmilk from dairymen using the U. S. Separator:

.00, .00, .01, .01, .04

MISS. AGRICULTURAL & MECH. COLLEGE.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS.,

Dec. 13, 1901.

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J. S. MOORE,
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VOL. IX

No. 5

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

MARCH, 1902

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

MARCH, 1902.

No. 5.

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A TRIP TO A LIFE-SAVING STATION.

When the ocean is under the influence of a storm there is always some mariner whose ignorance or miscalculation leads him to a mishap. He is either driven upon a reef or rocky shore, or battered to pieces by the tremendous waves. There is some hope for the unfortunates in the former case, as the government has placed life-saving stations along the dangerous portions of the coast to aid in saving life and vessels that may need assistance. It is of one of these stations that this article treats—of that one at Damaris cove, in Maine.

One pleasant morning in August a large party hired a sail-boat and made preparations to visit this station and see the life-saving drill. At these stations there is a drill each week, either with the cannon and life-car or with the boats, and on this day it happened that the cannon or land drill was to occur.

There was a bit of breeze on land, and one could not foresee that there would be a calm outside, but such was the case. The boat was well away from the harbor, when all at once the wind failed and the boat floated

As idly as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

Bits of wood and wreckage floating upon the surface of the water assumed fantastic shapes. Object and shadow so merged that a lobster buoy appeared like the dorsal fin of a shark, or swordfish, and led a curious one a merry chase in the tender before he proved the truth of the old saying, that "things are not what they seem."

Thus the party floated about for an hour or more, when a ripple was seen about two miles ahead, which gave promise of a breeze.

The expectation was amply fulfilled, as the wind soon sprang up and blew freshly from the sea, sending the boat along at a lively clip and dashing spray over the bows in fine style.

Now the island is near enough so that objects upon it may be distinguished, but nothing can be seen which would give rise to thoughts of its being inhabited. Soon, however, a slate-colored tower appears over a hill and as the boat goes through the opening in the reef more of the building appears. The whole of it is not visible from the sea, but from the little inlet the whole may be seen. This narrow inlet reaches straight back for some distance from the sea into the island and at its farther end is a wharf.



Midway between the sea and the wharf is the slide down which the life-boats are run. The boats are launched down these ways into a little pocket and are rowed into the inlet and headed in the opposite direction to that of launching and rowed out of the inlet to the rescue. Thus it may be seen that the boats are launched in quiet water, no matter how rough the ocean may be.

After landing it was found that the drill would not take place until afternoon, that other parties whose arrival was expected might have an opportunity to witness it. As it was not yet noon, the party explored the station and had the uses of the different pieces of apparatus explained to them and examined the huge life-boat which was only used when the ocean was too rough for the

smaller boats or the location of the wreck was such that the shot and line could not be used. This boat is one of the self-righting and bailing kind, with many water-tight compartments which increase its buoyancy. In it are all the necessary oars and also a small mast and sail which are used when expedient. The large rudder is used in connection with the sail but when rowing a large sweep is placed in an oar lock near the stern. The sweep is so long that the boat may be turned more quickly than would be possible with the rudder, and it can be seen at once what the advantage is when wreckage is floating about. In each end of the boat is a compartment for dry storage where water and food or clothing may be



kept. The bottom of the boat inside is above the water level and is connected with the outside of the boat by means of openings which allow all the water which dashes in to run out, a valve preventing any from entering by that road. Lines around gunwales provide a means of transportation for those who fail to secure seats in the conveyance. Above the boat in the shed hang two long fenders which are put on when occasion demands to lessen any shocks the boat may receive.

The boat rests upon a four-wheeled cradle which is rendered stationary by small blocks fastened to the track under the wheels and a rod fastened to the stern by a removable pin as well as by the rope with which it is drawn into the shed. When it is desir-

able to use the boat the rod is removed and the boat hauled a little way up the track by means of the rope ; then the men get aboard, the catch is pulled and down the track they go, the wheels going over the blocks easily when the boat is in motion. The boat floats off the cradle which still has a rope attached to it, the block and tackle dropping off when the catch is released.

The party lunched upon a knoll in front of the station, from which position a small tower could be seen across the inlet, in which a man is stationed all the time, as well as one in the tower upon the building itself. During the lunch the rest of the expected guests arrived and a bustle and stir in the station told that the drill was about to commence.

The men dashed out on the run with a machine resembling a hand hose-wagon, which they dragged to a position at some distance from the mast on the drill ground. The cannon was quickly put in place and charged with a few ounces of powder. The shot is about fifteen inches long and weighs some fifteen pounds, with a rod in one end, to which the line is tied. The first shot missed, owing to the wind, but the second was successful. The man on the mast pulled in the small cord and soon had in his hands a small pulley block with a single rope and a board upon which were directions printed in English and French. Following these directions he tied this block to the mast and awaited developments. The men by the gun pulled out to him by means of the tackle a strong hawser with more directions on a board. When this hawser was securely fastened the breeches buoy was pulled to him by means of the same tackle, and those of the visitors who cared to experience the sensation were rescued from the mast, the life savers pulling in the buoy by means of two ropes and standing some distance each side of the hawser. A small boy climbed the mast as one passenger was being "saved" and caused considerable merriment when he took his trip, as only his feet and hands were visible while he was drawn along. Of course all the apparatus was not used in this drill, but such parts as were not were pointed out and the method of their use explained to those who asked about them. The whole drill was very instructive and showed just what the life-saving service is capable of doing when any call comes to them for aid.

The homeward trip was made in good time and the party was as pleased with the drill and the novelty of it all as the writer hopes you are with this description.

Z.

THE BENEFITS CONFERRED UPON AGRICULTURE BY THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

There is nothing in American life more important or more vital to the interests of the country than the welfare and prosperity of our agricultural classes. When we consider that the annual value of agricultural product in the United States is estimated to have now reached the aggregate of \$3,000,000,000, and the fact that there are over 10,000,000 people engaged in agriculture, we are impressed with its importance and magnitude. Often have large harvests thrown the balance of foreign trade in our favor, and created prosperity for the country and its people.

Broad-minded men, seeing the rapidly increasing value of agricultural produce, recognized the need of organizations by which agricultural problems might be studied under skilled control. Prior to 1880, private experiment stations had been organized to a small extent. Their success led up to the forming of stations by the states. Congress recognized the success of such stations, and passed an act known as the "Hatch act," which became a law in 1887. This act was a direct recognition of the influence of agriculture upon the country. It provided that \$15,000 each year should be given by the government out of proceeds obtained by selling government lands, to each state and territory "for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations, which must be a part of a land grant college with the exception of those stations already formed by the states."

It is not necessary to dwell upon the history of the founding and equipment of these stations. Suffice it to say, there are now stations in all the states and territories. During the last ten years more than \$10,000,000 have been spent for their maintenance; of this sum \$7,000,000 have come from the United States government. During that time the country produced agricultural products valued at \$30,000,000,000. The maintenance of the sta-

tions, therefore, involved the expenditure of \$1 for every \$3,000 worth of agricultural products. This amount does not seem disproportionately large, nevertheless it is such an immense amount that the results accomplished by the stations should justify the expenditure.

It is not difficult to see the benefits agriculture has derived from these stations. Although there has, of course, been much duplication of work by various stations, and loss of time involved in training competent officials, they have, nevertheless, accomplished important results. Without endeavoring to point out any particular result obtained of great importance to agriculture, I will endeavor to point out some of the benefits these stations have conferred.

Natural agricultural conditions and resources have been studied. Analyses of soils, studies of the flora and adaptability of lands for the growing of sugar beets, give one a fair idea of work under this heading.

Studies of new agricultural methods, crops, and industries, and the developing of those already in use, have taken place. Under these studies much of benefit to agriculture has been accomplished. Most practical and beneficial results have been obtained in the study and improvement of our dairy industries, methods of culture, forage crops, and also on the recovery of waste lands.

Obstacles to agricultural industries have been removed by study along lines of zoölogy, chemistry, botany, and entomology.

The farmer has been defended from fraud, stations have aided the passage of laws for the benefit of agriculture.

Broadly speaking, the most important results of experiment stations have been educational. By the free distribution of the result of researches in the form of bulletins, the masses have been educated, and agricultural papers vastly improved. Popular prejudice against agricultural education has been overcome, and the people have come to recognize the value of the stations, and so have become interested in their future. In fact, the work of the stations has been of incalculable benefit to agriculture, and an immense factor in giving to the United States the control of the markets of the world.

THAT OLD COLLEGE YELL.

TUNE—"The Old Oaken Bucket."

I.

What a whirlwind of sweet recollection comes o'er me
 As the old college days to my mind I recall,
 When the wondering class and professor before me
 Sat amazed, while my wisdom astonished them all.
 How I tried to fight shy of the foot of my classes,
 And how my heart thumped at the sound of the bell,
 All the games and the tricks of the lads and the lasses,
 But more than all else, I remember the Yell!
 (Give college yell, everybody yelling.)

REFRAIN.

That demoniac shriek that we all gave together,
 That hysterical, raving, demoniac Yell!

II.

When the withering blasts of senility chill me,
 I may lose all the memories of many bright days;
 The delights of the seasons of youth may not thrill me,
 While many a joy that now cheers me decays;
 All the things that I learned and the friends that I cherished,
 In fond recollection no longer may dwell;
 But, though from my memory all else has perished,
 I'll always remember that old college Yell!

REFRAIN.

That demoniac shriek that we all gave together,
 That hysterical, raving, demoniac Yell!

COLLEGE YELL.

Rick a chick a boom!
 Rick a chick a boom!
 Rick a chick a
 Rick a chick a
 Boom! Boom! Boom!
 Who! rah! rah! Who! rah! rah!
 New Hampshire! New Hampshire!
 Rah! Rah! Rah!
 New Hampshire!

ORIGINALITY VERSUS PLAGIARISM.

In these days of enlightenment and progress, with their typewriters and stenographers, the test of a man's writing is not quantity but quality; not in dressing an old thought in a new garb and presenting it as something original, but by bringing forth new ideas even though at first as naked as the mountain cliffs. A man capable of bringing forward new thoughts, something entirely fresh and inspiring, is indeed worthy the name "Genius." After the idea is once suggested, there are many hands ready to embellish and develop it.

In a schoolboy's writing you do not expect great originality nor the smoothness and coherency which is the result of long practice. Neither can you expect the eloquent language of a statesman in a very young man. It takes many years to learn to write in an interesting and concise manner. In order to do this, the writer must be perfectly familiar with his topic.

All college students have to write themes, and, as a general thing, I think you will find that they spend more time in choosing a subject than in writing their theme after they have decided upon their title.

The student is a novice in the art of writing. He must, as the old saying goes, "Creep before he walks." Does he conceive all his ideas and expressions? No; he is dependent upon books, magazines, papers, etc. From these he picks up ideas, new, perhaps to himself, but yet not original with him. He arranges these, however, according to his own taste and thinks them original. But let him chance to read what he has written at an impromptu gathering of his classmates—with what result? They dissect his theme, sentence by sentence, until the poor victim almost believes himself guilty of having copied it *verbatim*.

Originality is defined as meaning newness or genuineness.

If you apply the first meaning, then after a subject is once named and described, it is original no more. Subsequent writings are, in a way, only an extension or a broadening of the original idea. But by applying the second meaning of the word we get what is, I believe, the generally accepted meaning of the word "originality."

No matter how many times the topic has been written about, no matter what ideas have been expressed on account of it, or what theories advanced, if a person sits down, and without reference to other writers, expresses his own views concerning the matter in hand, his work is genuine. No amount of analysis can prove that it is other than the fruit of the writer's own imagination.

Now let us define "plagiarism." The word means a literary theft of another's writings. Let me illustrate:

One clergyman writes a sermon and has it printed. After a few years, when people have forgotten all about it, another man finds this sermon, revises it a little, and delivers it as one of his own productions. That is pure plagiarism.

One would naturally suppose that originality and plagiarism were so entirely different that they could never be confounded. Such is not the case, however. They are often misapplied.

We have all heard that every one in the world has a double. Now if there be such similarity in books, why is it not just as reasonable to suppose that there may be persons in the world governed by the same impulses, and who express themselves in very similar language?

I think, that in order to be a plagiarist, one must consciously paraphrase another's work. But if there is no effort or intention to obtain similarity, then the result will be perfectly original.



Are we to have the military ball this year? If we are to have it, then the time is ripe to begin making arrangements, in order that it may take place during the first part of next term. One thing to which we would like to call your attention is the fact that a large party is not quite as enjoyable as a smaller one. To overcome this objection, the number of invitations might well be brought within such limits as to prevent overcrowding.

* * *

We are confronted this month with a condition of things which we hope will not recur again this year: that is, the disappointment which results from material failing to appear when expected. There is a surprising unwillingness to write shown on the part of the students, or when it isn't that, the spirit is willing but the arm is weak. There are enough students who can write, and who claim N. H. as their alma mater, to keep the pages of the MONTHLY full and overflowing. Use part of the time you waste every day or night—and who doesn't waste some time—and write! Write something, even if it doesn't have more than fifty words in it. Length only is not what we are looking for, but something good, lively, and refreshing. Write! We cannot see every student personally, nor should it be necessary if we could. Let us have the best you have for the remaining issues of the

MONTHLY. Stories founded on college happenings, both present and past, as well as on other subjects, will be most acceptable.

* * *

In the corridors of Thompson Hall, on four days each week, groups of gray-coated students, lines of gray-coated students, and in the hall a company of gray-coated students, may be seen at drill. The time was when only the company in the hall would be seen. That day has gone by. Now we find ourselves without adequate room. The squads are spread out too much to secure unity of movement, and unity is one of the first essentials of a military organization. The special winter drills require it in order to be effective. Yet how do we find ourselves? In a sort of skirmish line, stretched out in a place so narrow as to bring the squad leader almost out of sight of the flank men. The result is, to say the least, only a partial success. The squad leader cannot be in the full sense a leader, because the men are unable to see him or his movements, which is necessary for the best results. The most effective work of turning out cadets with erect carriage, alert manner, and graceful movements cannot be accomplished under these conditions.

To overcome this difficulty, a drill hall seems to be the only solution, for we must drill indoors during the winter. A drill hall would be a great improvement over our present hall, which is too small for general assembly purposes. Such a hall would be used for any gymnasium work we might wish to carry on. It would add materially to the equipment of the college, and would be used to carry on a line of work which the act of congress, under which this college was established, provided should be required of the students. The state, by its acceptance of the conditions of the act, virtually pledged itself to furnish the institution with the necessary buildings. That such a building has come to be a necessity will be readily admitted. We would suggest that the student body bring their wishes before the board of trustees, that the legislature, when the time comes, may have ample opportunity to become acquainted with the needs of such a building, and then that the alumni give all the assistance possible in making that body act. This thing can be done, and the sooner the subject is agitated, the sooner will the result wished for be accomplished.



Professor Rane lectured before the last meeting of the Woman's Club on the subject of "Forestry."

Charles A. Hunt, '01, spent several days during the week of the 9th with his friends at the Kappa Sigma House.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Harry H. Clark, assistant chemist at the experiment station, has accepted a position with the Bridgeport Ammunition Company.

We are glad to announce that, since our last issue, Miss Ada Noyes, who was taken sick with pneumonia during the Christmas recess, has recovered and has returned to college.

An evening class in Spanish, under Professor Whoriskey, has been started. About a dozen students are availing themselves of the opportunity of gaining a slight knowledge of the language and are enjoying the class thoroughly.

Prof. William D. Gibbs spoke to a New Hampshire audience for the first time before the Cocheco grange and was very cordially received. On the 19th he and Professor Weed spoke before the Teachers' Institute at Rochester. Professor Gibbs's subject was "Soil Physics" and Professor Weed spoke on "Nature Study."

The Freshmen and two-year men have been having considerable difficulty in chapel recently. At President Murkland's suggestion, the Sophomores have taken seats back of the Juniors to economize on seating room. The trouble arose from the fact that both the two-year men and the Freshmen wanted to occupy the chairs thus left vacant. At present the matter seems to be settled by seating the Sophomores and the second-year two-year men behind the Seniors and seating the Freshmen and first-year two-year men behind the Juniors who were moved to the left side of the hall.

On February 14, the Sophomores held a banquet at the American House in Dover. They went as a body in Morrison's barge. During the evening Toastmaster Bradford called on several members of the class who responded to toasts befitting the occasion. After the banquet the cane won by the class last fall from the class of '05 was cut up and small pieces given to each member.

The Granite State Dairymen's Association, coöperating in the dairy department of the College, propose to hold a state dairy conference in Durham, Friday, March 14. Leading authorities on dairy subjects have been engaged as speakers, and vocal and instrumental music will add variety to the programme. All students and the public are invited to attend. Both afternoon and evening meetings in the chapel, Thompson Hall.

While working in the wood shop a couple of weeks ago, John Chesley, '05, met with quite a serious accident. He was working at the circular saw when in some way his left hand slipped and went against the saw. He was carried to the Durham Club where his wound was dressed by Dr. Grant. It was found necessary to amputate the two middle fingers. After staying out for a few days he returned to college and his disabled hand is improving rapidly.

Beta Kappa Chapter of Kappa Sigma Fraternity celebrated, in Thompson Hall, its first anniversary on Friday evening, Feb. 21, with a reception and ball. There were about three hundred persons present, and all spent a most delightful evening.

The first thing that one saw before entering the hall was a large K Σ in frosted electric lights, which hung over the stairs. This lighted the entrance to the upper corridor, which had been converted into a beautiful parlor, within which stood the reception committee, consisting of Mrs. Murkland, Mrs. Gibbs, and Mrs. Parsons. About the reception room were scattered easy chairs and potted plants, and the walls were decorated with pictures and fraternity, college, and class pennants.

From this room the guests were ushered into the dance hall, which was decorated in the fraternity colors. From the top of the stage hung long curtains of bunting, and along the front was a row of narcissus plants, palms, and other potted plants. Between

the curtains was suspended a large illuminated model of the fraternity pin. The alcoves along the sides of the hall were converted into boxes by means of draped railings and curtains in the fraternity colors. At the right of the stage stood an immense cake of ice, from the centre of which was served a delicious punch.

Promptly at nine o'clock the dancing commenced, and continued, with an intermission during which refreshments of ice cream and cake were served, until two o'clock.

Music was furnished by Nason's orchestra of Newburyport. The arrangements for the ball were under the charge of E. W. Gilmartin, H. D. Batchelor, and T. J. Laton.

SEEN AND HEARD.

THE THREE DOGS.

Three dogs went out for a promenade
All on a summer's day ;
There was Prexie's dog and Pettee's dog,
And Patsie's doggie Tray.

Prexie's dog wore a stovepipe hat,
And a buttonhole bouquet,
And a bamboo cane and a gold watch chain,
And a suit of parson gray.

And Pettee's dog had a new silk vest,
And a derby trimmed with blue,
And a low-cut shoe on each dainty foot,
And a collar and necktie, too.

Now Patsie's dog had an N. H. cap,
And a sweater down to his knees,
And big red bows all over his clothes,
And pockets,—one, two, three.

And as they walked down the crowded streets,
They were proud as proud could be,
For they were dressed in their very best,
As every one could see.

But Scottie's cat on the sidewalk stood,
No coat, no hat had he ;
So he laughed at the dress and the pompousness
Of the doggies one, two, three.

Prexie's dog growled deep, and sprang at the cat
And chased him up and down,
With an angry cry and a flashing eye,
Throughout the college town.

But he tripped in his haste 'gainst a big round stone,
And fell in the slippery street ;
And when he arose, lo ! his stylish clothes
Were mud from head to feet.

And Pettee's dog, when he saw Prexie's plight,
With horror fainted away,
And sat right down, upon the ground
On a heap of soft, red clay.

Patsie's dog was in sad distress ;
He sought for his cap in vain ;
His sweater was torn, he was all forlorn,
And his tears fell down like rain.

But Scottie's cat at his fireside sat
And thought of his fur that day,
And he jumped and danced, purred and pranced
At the doggies running away.

E. G. DAVIS, '03.

Marsh.—What does (j-o-i-e) Joey mean?

My worthy friend C. Sargent Skillet,
To college went, his father willed it.
Discontented with his lot was he,
Because there were no girls to see.

In this quaint, historic town,
Which had for everything but girls renown,
He laid his books upon the shelf
To give his taste expansion.

Others thought as he himself
That dwelt in the beautiful mansion,
When their minds were all in whirls,
That the very thing they needed was a dormitory for girls.

On the highest military officer he did call,
When a thought struck them as if from lightning,
That they from Dover to the next game of football
Should, each a pretty girl inviting,
Bring to see Marsh punt the ball.

At last the eventful day arrived
And the boys at the station were found.
But some there were who faintly sighed,
For they walked alone to the campus ground.

There was Bertha and Lottie, Alice and Kate,
Mabel and Gracie, and others I can't state.
Mr. Skillet, however, was filled with delight
When Cushy suggested a thought that night.

A model house he soon erected;
The plans were by the girls selected.
A dormitory then it next became,
And acquired for him very great fame.

It happened thus, it is sad to say,
That poor Mr. Skillet left one day.
"The reason of my departure is this," he said,
"I cannot stand it; I'll lose my head."

The girls held revel in a great degree
In the K. S. F. and the M. L. C.
But one winter's eve, by some unknown hand,
The house was destroyed which was once so grand.

The merry voices are heard no more,
And my worthy friend, again himself,
Does no longer his books ignore,
For he has taken them down from off the shelf.

C. H.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'85. Miss Castine Swanson entertained her sister, Miss Carrie A. Swanson, for a few days during the week of Feb. 14th.

'85. Walter E. Angier, who after his graduation from N. H. received the degree of C. E. from Dartmouth, is now employed as an assistant engineer by the Illinois Central Railroad. His present address is 78th street, Chicago, Ill.

'87. Hiram N. Savage of White River Junction, Vt., is one of our graduates who has achieved notable success. Mr. Savage graduated from this institution in 1887, and later received the degree of C. E. at Dartmouth. At present he is living in National City, Cal., and is chief engineer of the San Diego Land & Town Company, chief engineer of the National City & Otay Railroad Company, chief engineer in charge of the Sweetwater Water Company, and consulting engineer in general practice.

'98. Our editor-in-chief recently received a very attractive calendar from Burton A. Corbett, advertising the sender's selected varieties of seed potatoes. Mr. Corbett makes the growing of select seed potatoes a specialty, and has had great success in his chosen line of work.

Ex-'99. Philbrick has been appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. army.

'00. Robert M. Wright, who has been teaching at the Teacher Stearns Preparatory School, Hartford, Conn., has been obliged to give up his position and return to his home in Hill, N. H., owing to the illness of his father.

'01. Edwin P. Jewett recently went to Plainsboro, N. J., where he has a position with The Walker-Gordon Laboratory Company.

Prof.—“What is the term applied to an animal which lives entirely upon vegetable food?”

Soph.—“An herbaceous animal.”

TUNE OF SWEET MARIE.

I am a member of the class of '03,
 And you bet I am proud of dear old N. H. C.
 At home and on the street you will find me the same to meet,
 And all the other men are like me in '03.
 When we go into the class-room every day,
 We go in and out in the same gentle way.
 All the Profs. they like us boys,
 For we never make a noise ;—
 Yes, we are all fine boys to meet in '03.

'03, I love thee ;

I love thee, '03.

You just bet we are red hot sports in '03.
 All the women and all the girls
 Know we are worth our weight in pearls ;—
 Yes, every man who wears an '03.

Our class is not so large as some you see,
 But none other is up to date with '03.
 We can read or we can "speal,"
 And right face on either heel ;—
 Well, I guess we are hot sports in '03.
 When we graduate in June in '03,
 Come around, good people, if us you want to see.
 You will see us jolly boys—we never make a noise—
 Yes, you will find us gentlemanly boys in '03.

E. G. DAVIS, '03.

EXCHANGES.

An article in the *Rocky Mountain Collegian*, entitled "Glimpses of the Grand Canon," is worth reading.

At the opposite ends of the sofa
 They sat, with vain regrets;
 She had been eating onions
 And he smoking cigarettes.

—Ex.

The Tennessee University Magazine has its usual number of good articles this month. One distinctive feature of the magazine is the large amount of excellent poetry it contains.

Life—a game of football.
To-day he makes a great end-run;
The deafening cheers go forth from all.
Another plunge, the game is won;—
The best man on the field this fall.

To-morrow the goal is near; he stumbles;
The game depends upon that score;
The crowded bleacher roars and rumbles,—
He's on the scrubs forevermore.

—Ex.

The Alfred University Monthly for this month contains several articles of interest. One article to which we would especially call attention is entitled "The Significance of Yale's Bi-Centennial."

"My daughter," and his voice was stern,
"You must set this matter right;
What time did the Sophomore leave
Who sent in his card to-night?"

"His work was pressing, Father dear,
And his love for it was great;
He took his leave and went away—
Before a quarter of eight."

Then a twinkle came to her bright blue eye,
And her dimple deeper grew,—
"It's surely no sin to tell him that,
For a quarter of eight is two."

—Ex.

We wish to acknowledge the following: *The Signal*, *The Holy Cross Purple*, *The Barnard Bulletin*, *The Reveille*, *The Colby Academy Voice*, *Arms Student*, *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, *The Argus*, *The Herald*, *The Hermonite*, *The High School Crimson*, *The Review*, *The Alumnian*, *The Hamptonia*, *College Greetings*, *Kimball Union*, *New Mexican Collegian*, *University of Oregon Monthly*, *M. H. Aerolith*, *Orange and Blue*, *Latin School Register*, *University of Tennessee Magazine*, *Crimson and White*, *The Windmill*, *K. H. S. Enterprise*, *The Athenaeum*, *The Antiochian*, *The High School Monthly*, *Monthly Chronicle*, *The Argonaut*, *Public School Report*, *Alfred University Monthly*.

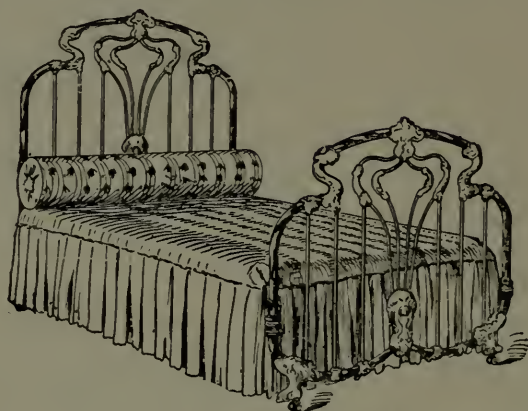
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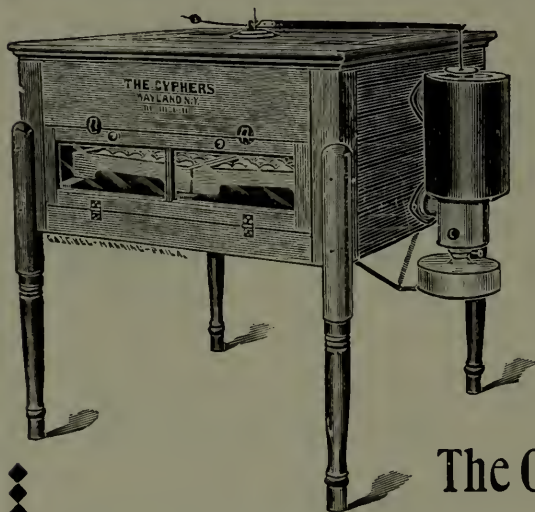
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VOL. IX

No. 6

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

APRIL, 1902

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

APRIL, 1902.

No. 6.

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THE NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

Vol. IX

APRIL, 1902

No. 6

A TRIP TO JAMAICA.

At last we had really decided to spend our much postponed vacation in Jamaica, and one beautiful morning in early December found us standing on the deck of the *Admiral Sampson*, watching the crowded wharves of Boston harbor grow dim in the distance. Out there in the open harbor one feels the sharp December winds as only those who have been on the ocean can realize, and as we were rapidly drawing out of sight of land, we soon went to our state-rooms to unpack the dress-suit cases which contained the few things needed during the voyage, for as we were to be on board only five days we did not bother with our trunks.

The boat which we were on has been in service less than a year, and, except in size, is equal in all respects to the great trans-Atlantic liners, so that we were assured of a pleasant and comfortable voyage. There were only a half dozen passengers aboard, as the passenger trade is very limited, the boats being run principally for carrying tropical fruits, especially bananas, to Boston and New York.

The next four or five days passed quickly as we were so fortunate as to escape without an attack of seasickness, and on the morning of the fifth day we came in sight of the island of Jamaica, a land which with its sister island of Cuba might well be called "The Queen of the Antilles." It is a beautiful sight as it comes more and more clearly into view, the miles of sandy seashore broken here and there by long lines of water-worn rocks, and back of these the mountains rising in their grandeur clad in a coat of ever-living green.

At noon we reached Kingston, our port, and of course we were eager to go ashore. As we stepped across the gang-plank we were

beset by an eager crowd of pickaninnies, each fighting for a chance to carry our grip, or umbrella, anything to earn a penny or two.

There is not much of interest to be seen in Kingston, the most noticeable feature being the hundreds of saloons where "Jamaica rum" may be bought at any hour of the day or night. It has been well said that the principal products of Jamaica are sugar, molasses, and rum.

We took a hurried glance about the city that afternoon, and the next morning started for Seaside, the site of a small American mission. It is about a day's ride by carriage, and along the way we found an unlimited number of things to interest us; the great sugar plantations with their storehouses and mills, the coffee fields, the little patches of bananas and yams, and the miserable huts surrounded by groups of happy little "niggers," for the population of Jamaica is composed almost wholly of negroes, or coolies, as they are called. One surprising feature of our drive was the fact that throughout the whole day we hardly saw an animal of any kind, for the island has no wild, and few domestic, animals. This is well illustrated by the experience of the American teacher who asked one little black fellow to describe some of the animals that he knew, and found that he had never heard of any except the rat, and the mongoose, a weasel-like animal which was accidentally introduced and has increased almost as rapidly as the rabbit in Australia.

We reached our destination just in time for supper, and you may be sure that the long ride had given us an excellent appetite. Perhaps what most surprised us was the absence of butter and fresh meat of any kind, things which we found were almost unknown on the island. To be sure, one can buy pound cans of "best imported Swedish butter," but the bottom of the can is stamped "Oleomargarine," and it is shipped directly from the United States. Condensed milk is used, and canned beef is the staple meat, with a little fresh meat perhaps once a month. At dinner the next day we had a piece of yam freshly dug the day before, although this was nearly the middle of December, and it was only a piece, for a whole yam weighs forty or fifty pounds. This supplied the place of the potatoes of our American dinner, and as it was a gala day, there was also a piece of roast beef, to

get which a servant had walked ten miles and back. To these were added breadfruit, bananas, and pineapples in profusion, also coffee and chocolate made as chocolate can only be made in this its native country. It is said that the great mass of the poorer coolies never get enough to eat. Meat is almost unknown to them, their breakfast and dinner being simply a few bananas and a cup of chocolate, while at night the meal consists only of yams, bananas, and coffee or chocolate.

We spent a couple of days here, visiting the sugar and coffee plantations, and other points of interest, going bathing in the ocean once or twice so that when we returned we could tell our friends that we had been bathing in December.

On leaving here we visited Glenhaven, a pretty little village about thirty miles away in the mountains. As the roads are built and maintained by the British government they are in first-class condition, so that this distance is covered quite easily in spite of the steep mountain roads. Up here the climate is very much different from the hot, moist air of the seashore, and, indeed, this section of the island is rapidly becoming a fashionable winter resort for Americans. Not only is the climate excellent but the scenery is very beautiful, the rugged mountains being completely covered with a tangle of tropical foliage of all kinds. In fact, it is impossible to go anywhere outside of the road without a servant armed with a machete to cut a path through the mass of bushes and vines. Many of the mountain brooks rival those of the White Mountains in picturesqueness and beauty.

After a short visit here we returned to Kingston to find our boat lying at the dock loading with bananas. These are brought in on the heads of the coolie women, being often carried ten or fifteen miles in this way. The load of twenty thousand bunches was nearly all on board so that early the next morning we steamed out of the harbor, bound for home again.

To one who has spent much time in Jamaica the most impressive feature of a return to America is the sight of so many white faces and our feelings were very well expressed by one member of the party when he said, "I can't get used to being just an ordinary man again. Down there half the people I met turned and stared at me. Here nobody notices me."

C. H. F.

A DAY IN SPRING.

Early one morning in May I was aroused from slumber by a joyous burst of music. Springing from my bed, I threw open the window and looked out upon the awakening world. Perched upon a twig close by, was the disturber of my dreams, an oriole, a magnificent fellow, with scarcely a dark feather on his whole golden body. His head was thrown back and his little throat was fairly bursting with song.

The sun was just rising above the hill tops, and a delicious coolness pervaded the air. A feeling of joy thrilled my whole being, as I realized that this was a holiday, with no lessons to learn, no recitations to attend, and I was free to wander whithersoever fancy led. I soliloquized. Then I remembered my cordial invitation to visit Mother Nature. I was moody and felt I could resist her charms no longer. A hasty breakfast, a snack in my pocket for lunch, and I found myself strolling contentedly through the orchard.

The apple trees were in full bloom and looked like huge snowballs which the saucy breeze shook, sending down great showers of pink and white snowflakes. The dew was still fresh upon the grass and glistened like thousands of diamonds. As I passed into the open meadow, I paused to drink in the loveliness of the scene. The soft, green grass looked like a carpet of richest velvet, upon which the daisies were strewn like so many white stars. The dandelions, miniature suns, were there too, and the buttercups, each golden chalice holding a gleaming drop of dew. Ah, spring would be incomplete without the buttercups. How vividly they bring back the happy days of childhood, when, held by a chubby hand beneath a dimpled chin, they told whether or not one loved butter. The sky was intensely blue, with only a few fleecy clouds, and the air filled with the songs of birds and the perfumes of the wild flowers.

On I started, and my feet seemed not to touch the earth, but rather to be treading upon air, so light had my spirits become. Presently I reached my goal, a dense wood, and yet paused not, till I had plunged into its very heart. 'Twas a delightful spot, where the fragrant pine, the stately oak, and slender birch mingled their branches in friendly intercourse. I stretched myself

upon the moss at the foot of an enormous pine and, clasping my hands beneath my head, breathed a sigh of perfect contentment. How cool it was, how dark, save where the sun stole through the branches and "dimpled the shadows"! The silence was most impressive, and I fell to musing what an earthly paradise was this. Had nature ever been in so gracious a mood? As I lay there musing, my lips half involuntarily murmured these lines from "Thanatopsis":

"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty."

Thus I dreamed, being suddenly brought back to the commonplace by a stinging blow between the eyes. I sprang to my feet in protest, only to be interrupted by a chattering squirrel looking regretfully down at the pine cone he had dropped.

Presently the sound of running water fell upon my ear. There below me was a gurgling brook. The trees and flowers overshadowed it so completely that, had I not heard the sweet music it made running over the pebbles, I might have been there all day without being aware of its presence. Never had I beheld a fairer spot. 'Twas a veritable "haunt of the fairies." The banks sloped gracefully down to the water's edge, where the tall ferns leaned over and nodded at their shapely reflections. This was the favorite drinking place of the birds and the squirrels, an ideal spot in which to forget "The cares that infest the day." It was with regret that I noticed the lengthening shadows that foretold the approach of night. From a neighboring hill I had a fine view of the western sky in all its grandeur. 'Twas as if the gates of heaven were flung wide to receive the "God of Day," and all the glory within shone forth. Majestically he "sank slowly downward, and went gradually out of sight." The golden glow changed to amethyst, then to dull gray, and "The shadow made one shadow, and the twilight turned to night." While

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite windows of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

E. G. DAVIS.

THE NEW BUILDING.

With this issue of the MONTHLY we are pleased to present a cut of the new building to be used by the agricultural and horticultural department of the college. The building committee, consisting of Dr. Charles S. Murkland, John G. Tallant, and Charles W. Stone, selected by the full board of trustees, with full power to make the contract for building the proposed new building, for which \$30,000 was appropriated at the last legislature, met at Thompson hall, Durham, Friday, March 14, to open the bids presented by the several contractors, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The contract to build the same was awarded to Walter H. Sargent, a Concord contractor, for \$30,000.

The building is to be of faced brick, with cut granite trimmings; two stories in height above finished basement, with slated roof. The size is 58x110 feet, with a projection on the front 14x44 feet. The basement contains live stock, lecture room, agricultural implement museum, workshop, fan and heating rooms, mailing room, photographic room, lavatory, and soil room. The lavatory will be provided with five closets, four urinals, four shower baths, and three wash-bowls; the sides and back of the closets, shower baths, and urinals, also the floors, are to be of slate. The wash-bowls are to have marble tops and backs.

The photographic room will contain three sinks, in rooms separated by partitions. The basement floor will be of two coats of cement; the first coat two inches thick, with the last coat one inch thick, of Portland cement. All other floors are to be of brick. The basement floor is reached by four entrance doors from the outside building, and from the staircase on the first floor.

The first floor contains two class-rooms, soil physics laboratory, students' reading-room, stenographer's room, office of the professor of agriculture, three other offices, preparation room, one toilet, one fire-proof vault, closets, etc.

The second floor has a horticultural laboratory, with office, also a refrigerator, all connected. There is a lift from the basement to connect with the refrigerator. The other rooms on this floor are: Forestry laboratory, with office connected; lecture room, with assistant's office connected; library, herbarium room, offices of the professors of horticulture and forestry, with ladies' toilet, and one

fire-proof vault. The third floor is arranged so there can be an agricultural society room with stage, also an architectural drawing room with office connected; supply room, toilet, and storage room. The light of these rooms is supplied from eight skylights on roof and four large dormer windows. The class-rooms and laboratories are to be supplied with slate blackboards, and picture moulding will be placed in all of the rooms.

It was the desire of the committee to complete the building, but as the amount of money appropriated was not sufficient, it was decided not to finish the third floor at this time. The inside finish, including base mouldings, doors, etc., is to be North Carolina pine; the outside doors and stair finish are to be of oak.

The new building will be completed ready for occupancy January 1, 1903. The location of this building will be to the west of the present railroad station, facing toward Thompson hall, in the site indicated on the preliminary landscape plans by Charles Eliot, a landscape architect of Boston, Mass.

MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS OF A NATURALIST.

It may seem to many that during the winter months, when the earth is covered with ice and snow, nature loses its charm for the naturalist. In fact, it is during this season that we find some of the rarest attractions. It would be useless to roam over the fields and through the woods with a butterfly net. It is necessary to modify our equipments and methods of collecting from those of the summer months, because the habits and conditions of animal life at this season of the year vary much from those of the summer. To the inquiring student of nature, the earth is a world of life at all seasons of the year, and, as the days pass, the conditions change so that every excursion has something new in store.

Natural history is a study of wide range. The person so situated that he cannot follow some one of its lines exhaustively can easily make himself acquainted with some phase of it which may afford him excellent companionship during his leisure moments, and on his vacation rambles. The material in natural history is so abundant and varied that with little knowledge of the subject it can easily be made interesting. To the student of natural his-

tory, on the other hand, it can be made as deep a study as is desired.

It is the object of this paper to discuss, in brief, the winter population of our fields and woods, and the preparations and equipments necessary in order that we may watch the creatures and their habits in their winter haunts, and to secure such as we may desire for further observation and study during leisure hours at our homes and our laboratories.

The equipments here referred to may be obtained at any naturalists' supply house at reasonable cost; to those who prefer to make them it is needless to say that it can be done with little expenditure and trouble.

For general work, the following equipments are of great service:

1. A simple hand-magnifier.

2. A collector's bag. This should be made of waterproof cloth, and should be provided with a number of pockets to store away nets, trowels, boxes, and bottles.

3. A water net. This consists of a sieve with a firm handle and frame. This is of great value in collecting water insects. It adds much to its efficiency when a piece of strong tin is fastened to the edge like the brim of a cap. This enables the collector to scrape up mud and sand from the bottom of pools, and also to sift out specimens from the water vegetation, or from soil and vegetable mold where land animals may be hibernating.

4. A little hatchet or trowel is very efficient in securing specimens under bark, roots, in old stumps and logs. Instead of this a stout pocket knife may frequently serve the purpose.

5. Provision for collecting biting and stinging creatures, or for collecting minute forms.

In the case of specimens provided with a sting or with powerful fangs, injury to the fingers can be prevented by means of a small forceps. For minute specimens a camel's hair brush is very serviceable; when this is moistened, the specimen will cling to it readily, and can thus be easily transferred to a vial. The skilful collector can substitute a finger for the brush with equally good results.

6. A cyanide bottle. Take any wide-mouthed bottle; drop into it a piece of potassium cyanide, and cover it with fine saw-

dust to take up the moisture; cover the sawdust with plaster of Paris. The plaster should be mixed with water, so it can be poured with ease; when it is dry, so that no more gas will escape, pour over it a fine film of water containing a little plaster of Paris; this will insure a smooth, nonporous, glossy surface. The bottle should then be left uncorked for several hours, in order that the surplus moisture can escape. When dry it is ready for use. Drop in the insect; it will soon die from the effect of the poisonous gas.

The cyanide bottle is certainly one of the most serviceable appliances of the collector. It is certainly one of the most humane contrivances for killing specimens. It may also be used in many ways for collecting. Poisonous specimens may be captured by inverting the bottle over them and thus kill them in a short time. The skilled hand can use it efficiently in capturing minute jumping forms; by directing the bottle so that the specimen will jump into it, scores of them can be collected in a short time without crushing or distorting them.

Other valuable appliances for the collecting of aquatic forms are the dredge, dredging hooks, and the dipping tube.

A valuable dredge is easily constructed by fastening a net to a triangular iron rod provided with a light rope. Being triangular, it is evident that when the net is operated it will settle to one of its sides. With this apparatus, larvæ, mollusks, and other specimens that live in or on the mud at the bottom of water or attached to stones, can be captured. It is especially valuable where collecting is in deep water or far from shore.

A serviceable dredging hook is easily made by fastening together two or three meat hooks. With this contrivance the collector is enabled to haul up from the bottom of streams plants containing many living creatures, which could not be gotten by means of the nets.

In case of small, individual specimens, as cyclops, daphnia, etc., a dipping tube is employed. This consists of a glass tube 3-16 inch in diameter, and of any length desired. To use it, close the top of the tube firmly with the finger, then plunge the lower end into the water until it is immediately above the object desired. Remove the finger, and the water will rush into the tube, carry-

ing the object with it. Again place the finger over the cap, and the tube is easily removed, without losing any of its contents.

So much, then, for the preparations and equipments preceding the hunt. The question now is, Where must I go! How must I collect to derive the most good from my operations? How must I study the specimens? How can I best preserve them?

ALBERT F. CONRAD.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A MOUNTAIN VISIT.

One bright day in the latter part of July I climbed with a party of friends to the top of one of the highest mountains in Grafton county. We were on a pleasure trip, and had our luncheon with us, for we intended to see the golden sunset before we left.

It was a day in every way suited for the trip. In the morning a few threatening clouds had hung low over "old Moosilauke's" rugged summit, causing several anxious glances as we left home, but as the day advanced it had also improved, the clouds had vanished, and the sun, with nothing to prevent, shone forth in all its July splendor.

On reaching the top we found the scene more than we had even dreamed. The dwarfed shrubs, the large boulders, with here and there a high precipice from the rocky sides of which the elements had forced large fragments into the ravine below,—all these furnished abundant material for the "camera fiend." Off to the west we could see the little sleepy village of W—, beyond which arose hills and mountains of various heights. In the distant northwest the Adirondacks loomed up before us. To the south and east we could see several townships. Here was a small lake, while in the distance circled the smoke of a sawmill, or a freight train, with a persistent determination, slowly wound its way up some steep grade. These and many other things showed us there was life still in the world we had left below.

In this way we spent the time until our appetites told us we must call on the lunch baskets for aid. After the baskets were emptied we lay back upon the rocks, feasting our eyes upon

the perfect sunset, with its gilded streamers extending in all directions. Here upon this noble old peak that seemed to pierce the sky we were alone, far above the busy world below. We were loath to return to the scenes of struggling humanity. We could think how the dusky Indian must have felt, as he exclaimed when offered a seat, "The white brother is very good, but the sun is my father and now smiles: the earth is my mother and on her bosom will I rest."

To all moments of reverie there must come an awakening to the stern realities of life and to the fact that we are all here in accordance with a divine will and for a purpose. So now the deepening shadows, like hungry wolves, come stealing through the valleys. The golden tints of the western sky change to a milder gray, filling the world with mystic beauty.

So much time had been spent that, on our return, hurry as we would, it was dark long before we reached the foot, and ere we reached our homes the nearly-rounded moon was well advanced on its way.

ELMER E. LYON, '01.

SOCIAL LIFE AT N. H.

When we get to that point where we do not consider it worth while to meet socially, except at a dance, it is time to make a decided change. Our College Club must stand for something better than it does now. It must stand for a greater social benefit to every member.

Who can blame a Freshman for not joining such a club, when the only result of his so doing is the loss of fifty cents, with kind permission to pay fifty more instead of seventy-five when said club gives a dance? Suppose he joins, thinking that he has made a bargain—a discount of twenty-five cents on all dances—and that a chance is thereby given him to make the most of his social opportunities. What does he actually gain? The extent of his social opportunities derived from the College Club so far this year has been one dance given under the "nom de plume" of reception in his honor.

Now the typical Freshman, or for that matter the typical man

wherever we find him, is not in his element in an over-crowded ballroom, either as a wallflower—when he cannot dance—or as a race-horse, going at the rate of ten miles an hour for five hours, with a breathing space of half an hour.

Furthermore, this is not the object of the College Club. It is for the benefit of every student in college. Although dancing may have its place in the accomplishments of every educated man, yet there are other forms of amusement that are necessary also.

When the excuse for a dance is that it is a drawing card, we have found the lowering element in this form of entertainment. The theatre manager puts the most sensational play on the stage. Why? Because the crowd likes it, and the crowd goes to see it. But he is lowering the standard of the stage every time he chooses the crowd—which means money—to a higher class play and a smaller audience. Just the moment we think, say, or do a thing because the crowd does, we lose every particle of individuality we may have had. When a man gets to the point where he always thinks, says, and does things for the approval of the crowd, it is because he does not dare think, say, or do otherwise, and the man who does not dare stand up for what he knows to be right, in the face of the whole world if necessary, is a despicable coward.

When we begin to cater to the public we are lowering our standard. This is what the College Club is doing when its members do not dare start something new for fear it will not draw the motley crowd. But let every student remember and acknowledge what he feels to be true, that he would never have New Hampshire sacrifice quality for quantity. Since we have a club why not make it up and make it do something to be proud of?

What we need is a series of entertainments gotten up by the students, with as little outside aid as possible. Then, whatever surplus there might be in the treasury ought to furnish the club with a few professional entertainments; a musicale, lecture, or whatever the club members most desire.

The expenses should be reduced not by a poor entertainment, but by doing away with refreshments, and other unnecessary evils at such a time. If our club were a cooking club instead of a college club, food would be a very appropriate part of the programme, but until it is, we have no place for a "menu."

As it is now, the club is rather a farce, since it has literary, art, and numerous other committees, while the only result of their combined efforts during the year consists of one dance reception.

Do not wait till we can have a swell time. It would be far better not to have any, for such a time would do away with the democratic principles now firmly established at New Hampshire. Two or three entertainments given by the different departments in college would be a good idea. The agricultural students already have their meetings for discussing the work they are doing. It must be a great help to them socially as well as intellectually. Why not have the students in each course give something for the benefit of the other students as well as themselves?

It is not necessary for these entertainments to last all night. In fact, that would be very objectionable, for it would be turning what ought to be of the greatest interest to the students into a mere fad. Anywhere from half an hour to two hours would be a very good limit. The rest of the evening would be spent socially, either in discussion or small talk as one chose, while those not interested would be allowed to relieve the others of their presence at any moment, and their loss would not be mourned. In this way the monotony of our daily routine would be varied and that phase of college life would be developed which means college education.



J. E. Wilson, '00, of Boston, was here to the dance.

F. L. Horton, '99, and H. G. Farwell, '01, of Lynn, were in town Friday night.

F. W. Smith, '98, and wife, of Franklin Falls, were here on a visit recently.

H. N. Knight, '05, received a visit from his father on March 1.

Professor Caldwell, of Peterborough, gave a short talk on "Guernsey Cattle" March 14.

H. E. Barnard, '99, and C. H. Courser, '01, of Nashua, were entertained by their friends recently.

Secretary Ayres of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests spent part of the day of March 6 inspecting the college woods.

Professor Rane lectured before the Conant Agricultural Society on March 17, on the subject "Peach Culture," illustrating his talk by lantern slides.

A Natural History society has recently been formed in college. The first meeting was held on March 13 and was devoted to organization. Mr. A. F. Conradi was elected president, Mr. M. J. White, vice-president, and Mr. R. A. Cushman, secretary.

The second meeting was held on Wednesday evening, March 19. After the business had been transacted the following programme was carried out:

The Peats of Ireland Geo. Brew.

Observations:

A Short Talk on Birds R. A. Cushman.

Mr. Conradi reported the addition to the college collection of two specimens of a new species of Hemiptera. Most of the observations were on the arrival of the birds:

Bluebird, March 7	M. J. White.
Redwinged Blackbird, March 13	W. P. Tenney.
Robin, March 10	R. A. Cushman.
Song Sparrow, March 13	A. R. Merrill and R. A. Cushman.
Fox Sparrow, March 17	R. A. Cushman.
Flicker, March 15	R. A. Cushman.
Meadowlark, March 15	R. A. Cushman.
Ducks (Black?), March 15	R. A. Cushman.

Other observations were:

Woodchuck, March 5 or 6	A. R. Merrill.
Trout Turtle, March 15	A. R. Merrill.
Maples in bloom, March 17	C. W. Farr.

The interclass debates are proving very interesting. On Wednesday, March 12, the Seniors gained the decision over the Juniors. The question for debate was: "*Resolved*, That the United States should grant free trade to Cuba." Messrs. Gil-

martin, Sargent, Runlett, and Merrill, of the Senior class, had the affirmative, and Messrs. Batchelder, Brown, Burbeck, and Stewart, of the Junior class, had the negative.

On the 15th of March the Junior team, Messrs. Davis, Rollins, and Bickford, defeated the Senior team, Messrs. Kendall, Merrill, and Payne. The question was, "*Resolved*, That it is for the best interests of the United States to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England." The negative won.

A very interesting and instructive conference of the Granite State Dairymen's Association was held in Thompson Hall on March 14. The advance guard of the visitors arrived on the 8:18 train, and after that each train held its quota of New Hampshire dairymen and their wives and children. After watching the different squads of cadets drill, they all went to Grange hall where a dinner was served. The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock with a selection by a quartette of students consisting of Messrs. White, Towle, Weeks, and Seavey. After this, President Charles S. Murkland extended a most cordial greeting to the visitors, and Mr. J. L. Gerrish, president of the dairymen's association, responded. The next article on the programme was a reading by Miss Grace Greenwood Wentworth of Rochester. Her part in the exercises was rendered in such a pleasing manner that she was called out for an encore. Then the audience listened to an address by Dr. H. H. Lamson on the subject, "The Relation of Bacteria to Dairying." "Feeding the Dairy Cow" was then taken up in a very interesting address by Prof. William D. Gibbs, after which Mr. Richard M. Scammon, vice-president of the association, delivered an address upon the subject, "The Milk Producers' Union." The meeting closed with another selection by the quartette.

The evening meeting consisted of a selection by the quartette, two selections by Prof. J. H. Hawes, an address on the subject, "Insects Affecting Cattle and Methods of Combating Them," by Prof. Weed; an address, "The Breeding of Dairy Animals," by Dr. George M. Twitchell of Augusta, Maine; an address, "Rural New Hampshire," by Hon. N. J. Batchelder, state secretary of agriculture, and a selection by the quartette.

Professor Caldwell of Peterborough then introduced resolutions thanking the college authorities for their cordiality. These reso-

lutions were unanimously passed. Mr. Weld made the motion that a committee of three be appointed to do all in its power to get the oleomargarine bill now before congress passed. The motion was passed and the committee appointed.

March 8 was a very exciting and eventful day in the three quiet old towns of Durham, Madbury, and Dover. The cause of it all was the fact that the Freshman class wanted to have their picture taken and the Sophomores objected. At about 6 a. m. Durham was awakened by a racket the equal of which had not been heard since the Sophomore banquet. This noise was made by the Sophomores who were rallying their forces to attack the Freshmen in their rendezvous at the overhead bridge on the road to Madbury. Here the Freshies were to meet a barge from Dover, which was to take them to Drew's studio in that city. Unfortunately for them they were detained too late by the non-arrival of five of their classmates who were cut off by the Sophs and driven into the woods. The majority of the class, however, reached the barge safely and were driven to Dover accompanied by three Sophomores, who, by the way, were not captives.

Several of the missing Freshmen were captured while walking to Dover. One of them, however, escaped and ran all the way to Dover, chased by one of his rivals. When he arrived he was exhausted, and an officer escorted him to the studio.

The president of the Freshman class, as a Dover paper said, "let his gallantry get the better of his judgment" by going to the depot in a hack to get the young ladies of the class who were coming on the train. Just as he stepped out of the carriage he was seized by several Sophomores who suddenly appeared and who started down the track with their unfortunate captive. He was brought back to Durham and kept in close confinement until all danger of his having his picture taken that day was passed.

People on the trains were somewhat surprised to see at intervals along the track young men held captive by others and being led unceremoniously about. In Dover one philanthropic person even went so far as to report at the police station a case of assault and battery.

The young lady Freshmen were accompanied from the depot to the photographer's by brass-buttoned escorts who were enjoying

the comedy immensely. As soon as they had captured the president the Sophs freed their other prisoners and these immediately returned to Dover and the picture was taken without the president.

Those subscribers of THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY who have paid their subscription this current year will find a cross within a square on the inside cover of each number.

No doubt it would please each subscriber to have his paper so marked —. It would give us pleasure in doing so. Kindly make the necessary arrangements that we may please you.

ZETA EPSILON ZETA.

On the evening of March 21, the Zeta Epsilon Zeta Society gave its annual ball. Their guests were received by three ladies, who acted as hostesses, and after every one had come the dancing began. The music of the orchestra was excellent, and no one had anything but praise for their work. Evergreen, bunting, and potted plants were used freely in decorating the hall. Just outside and on either hand of the main door were the punch and ice water bowls. All about in this outside hall were standing small hemlock trees, and streamers from the corners to the chandelier completed the decorations. In the main hall the decorations were more elaborate. Each alcove was festooned and curtained with blue and gold bunting. Couches, easy chairs, and sofa pillows in plenty were in each, so that the tired dancers might rest themselves and still see what was going on in the hall. The stage was draped in blue and gold and a row of potted plants and palms was setting on its edge. The hall was lighted by means of frosted incandescent lamps which were attached to eight long streamers of evergreen. These were attached to the middle chandelier and drooped to the sides. The dance order was finished by two o'clock and everyone left with nothing but praise for the ball and thanks for their good time.

SEEN AND HEARD.

Homer, junior (after listening to an improbable story).—"Oh, what are you giving us?"

By the way, have you heard how one Sophomore surrounded five Freshmen in the woods on the famous picture day?

Extract from Samuel Adams's appeal to the law on March 8, 1902: "Mr. Officer, I appeal to you in the name of the law to help me."

Professor in German class.—"Give the principal parts of the verb *aukommen*."

Student.—"I'm comin', come on, auntie's comin'."

In the forestry class the other day, one of the students was asked about copse-practice. Undoubtedly any member of the Freshman class could make a perfect recitation on that subject without any previous knowledge of forestry. At least they ought to, for they gave the Dover cops practice enough on March 8.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'93. In the December number of this paper it was stated that W. E. Britton was the state horticulturist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. The notice should have read that he had been appointed state entomologist at that place. He is also giving a course of lectures on forest insects in the Yale Forestry school.

'99. Miss Etta L. Simpson is teaching in North Grafton, Mass.

'00. Miss Francis Burnham spent a short vacation here recently with her parents.

'01. Robert McA. Keown, who is draughting for the Kidder Press Co., of Dover, N. H., is a frequent visitor at the Kappa Sigma house.

Harold M. Runlett is surveying on the line of the Dover and Portsmouth electric road.

Ex-'01. Norman A. Rollins has recently been promoted from the winding department to the draughting office of the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Co. at Pittsburg, Pa.

EXCHANGES.

MY AIN COUNTRIE.

Oh, take me back to my ain countrie,
 Where the swallow skims the milk;
 Where the mountain paths wind bobbins from
 The finest kind of silk.
 Where "After the Ball" was never heard,
 Or "Just as the Sun Went Down;"
 Where the toughened barley has its beard,
 But the student mustache is unknown;
 Where the railroad ties the nuptial knots,
 And the bakers raise the dough;
 Where the Ship of State is pitching her tent,
 Above the Wild West show;
 Where the cement walks in sleep at night,
 Where birds do n't fly off in a rage;
 'T is common to see a canary longside
 "The Bird in the Gilded Cage;"
 Where the table legs it here and there,
 The old bed springs and ticks,
 Like "De Watch am Rhein" in the Fatherland
 Where the hens are laying bricks.
 That's where labor's fruits are ripe in June,
 Where the watch-dogs are never tied;
 That's where the strawberry grows on the straw,
 And the gooseberry grows on the goose.

—Ex.

The Tennessee University Magazine contains a fine article entitled "A Plea for the Encouragement of Literature."

The Colby Academy Voice has a very clear and logical story about the liquor question, which is well worth reading.

"Choose Your Course and Stick," in *The Reville*, should be read by every student contemplating a change in his course.

"Lost River," in *The Latin School Register*, is very interesting to those who enjoy mountain climbing and nature studies.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *Almanian*, *Tennessee University Magazine*, *The Rocky Mountain Collegian*, *The Reville*, *The Crimson*, *The Arms Student*, *The Signal*, *Barnard Bulletin*, *The Colby Academy Voice*, *The Hermonite*, *Holy Cross Purple*, *The Windmill*, *Latin School Register*, *College Greetings*, *Dawn*.

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Instructor.

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VOL. IX

NO. 7

THE

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

MONTHLY

MAY, 1902

The New Hampshire College Monthly

VOLUME IX.

MAY, 1902.

No. 7.

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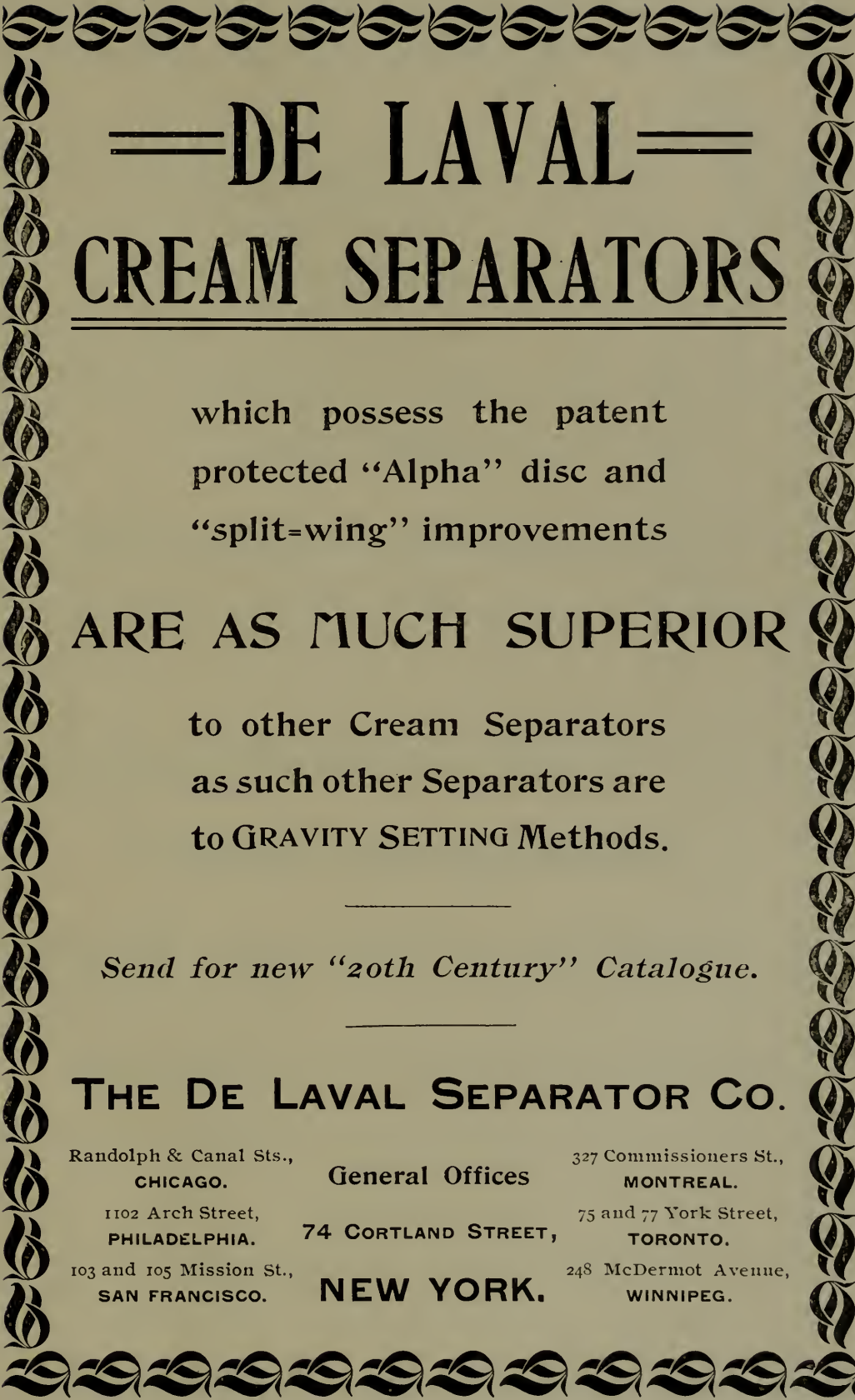
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THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

Vol. IX

MAY, 1902

No. 7



AT TWILIGHT.

I am sitting alone in the twilight,
When the day's busy work is o'er,
And above me the moon and the starlight
Shine more grandly than ever before.

As I gaze at the beauty of nature,
At the flowers, the birds, and the trees,
I am filled with great joy at the splendor
Of the country that God made for me.

I can hear the distinct, plaintive crying
Of a far-distant whippoorwill,
Who is seeking his lost mate, still flying,
Through the woods, over river and rill.

Then a feeling of sadness creeps o'er me,
Which recalls bitter trials and pain,
But the beauty of nature before me
Fills me deep with remorse and with shame.

Oh, how little I value His goodness.
That extends far beyond the great sea!
So the memory of all my sadness
Flits away like a bird from a tree.

MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS OF A NATURALIST.

[CONTINUED FROM APRIL NUMBER.]

While the seasons of spring, summer, and autumn furnish material at every hour in unlimited quantities and kinds, the months of winter will always yield more than sufficient to satisfy the ambitious lover of nature. Beneath the bark of old logs, under stones, below the dead vegetation and forest mold, many varieties of land creatures may be found in their winter haunts; abundant living forms may be secured from hidden weeds and the muddy beds of streams which seem so lifeless beneath the thick covering of ice that forms the occasional event of a prolonged frost.

Previous to the attack upon any object—be it a log, stone, or stream—the surroundings should be carefully examined. When the specimen has been captured the position should be carefully noticed; it should also be recorded in what stage of its life history the specimen is found; if an insect it should be observed whether it is in the egg, larvæ, or adult state. It is of great economic importance to know in what life history stage the creature lives through the winter.

In starting on a trip it is of the greatest importance that there be patience and love for the work. "Watch uninterruptedly the same few yards of universe; look at all even if the things have been seen a hundred times."

Illustrative of what has been said, a few of the more important excursions made by the writer, often in company with students, the past winter, are briefly referred to in what follows:

One cold January morning a trip was planned to Spruce Hole, a small, isolated glacial lake a mile west of Durham, N. H., located in the top of a moraine of the last ice age. The ground was covered by a heavy snow. The party consisted of Messrs. Bickford and Cory of the Engineering Department, Cushman of the Biological Department, and the writer. We reached this miniature lake at nine o'clock, and found it covered with ice to a depth of 18 inches. The main object of the excursion was to get exact data as to the depth of the hole of which so much has been said. An opening was cut through the ice with a hatchet, and the proper soundings made, which showed the depth of the hole to be 35 feet, 20 feet of water, and 15 feet of sphagnum. A portion of this sphagnum was placed in a vial for future study. Spruce Hole seems to be an ideal home for Pitcher plants as the supply is almost inexhaustible. While the contents of a number of them were studied where they grew, many were taken to the laboratory for further study.

The sphagnum contained several fresh water snails, a number of crustaceæ, a backswimmer, and a number of *Paramœciums*. The Pitcher plants contained imbedded in ice living mosquito larvæ, and also a great number of dipterous larvæ, which are as yet undetermined. All living larvæ were placed in breeding cages in the laboratory where they can be identified as soon as hatched. Among the dead material contained in the leaves of these same plants were mosquitoes, flies, honey bees, bumble bees, and a great amount of undeterminable material. On the return trip a number of cocoons were found, mostly of the *Promethea* moths. Several rose galls and a number of galls in birch catkins were also found.

Three weeks later another excursion to the same place was made; on this occasion vials, bottles, and a dip net were taken to explore the hole below its heavy ice sheet, which covered it at this time to a depth of 26 inches. There were found a number of backswimmers, water boatmen, four species of dragon fly, nymphs, and a large scavenger beetle.

One cold afternoon of February, the writer made a trip to a spring one and one half miles west of Durham, for the purpose of gathering fresh water snails for laboratory study. This spring

contains no vegetable growth, and all its living inhabitants were to be looked for in the mud at the bottom. Here were snails in abundance; crustaceæ in exceptional numbers. This spring also contained a number of red dipterous larvæ, which are at present in the laboratory breeding cages for hatching.

On a trip to a spring near the college woods about a week later by Mr. Braman, instructor in general chemistry, and the writer, when the temperature was so low that the net would freeze as soon as taken from the water, there were captured, besides insects and crustaceæ, several leopard frogs, a fresh water eel, and a number of dipterous larvæ as yet undetermined. So much, then, for the collecting from ponds and springs.

On a cross country trip one afternoon in early March by Messrs. A. R. Merrill, Braman, and the writer, the following specimens were found: squash bugs, ants, Thysanura, several varieties of larvæ and pupæ, and two specimens of Hemiptera, of the genus *Brochymena*, newly reported for the state. Among the larvæ were those of the click beetle and the large pinching bug.

These, related in a very brief way, are the findings on some mid-winter excursions. Were the school year not so far advanced an attempt would here be made to relate the events and findings of the many mid-winter excursions made for the Zoölogical Department in detail, but as it is, only a few can be briefly mentioned.

After having collected the material, the question is how to preserve them for future study.

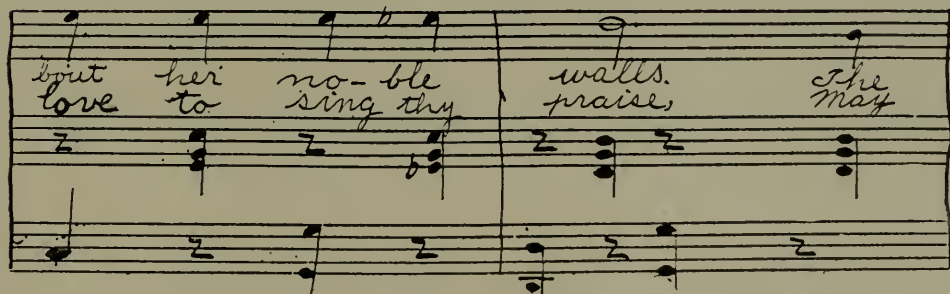
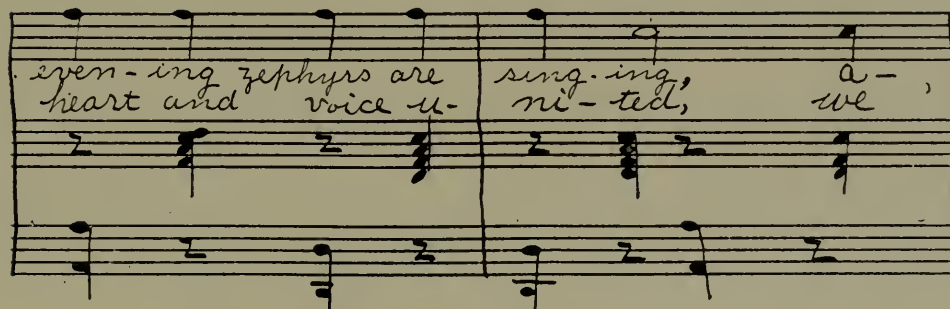
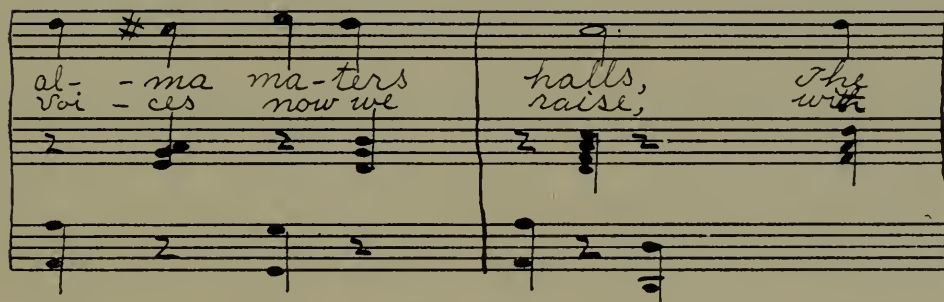
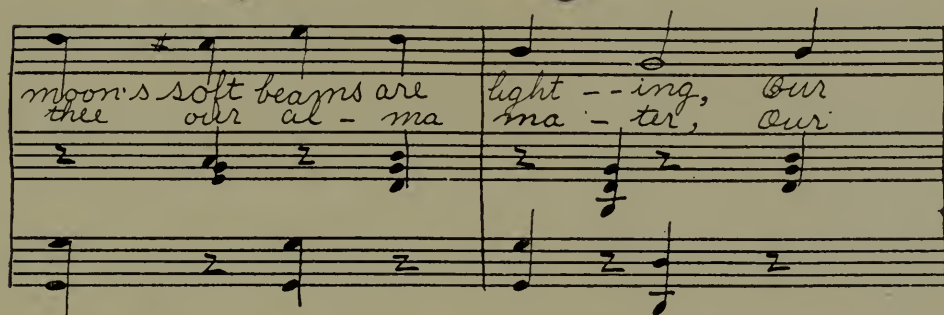
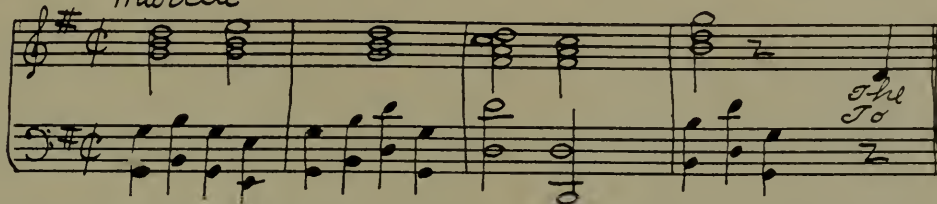
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE UNKNOWN SEASON.

Of the thousands of summer visitors to the old Granite state who admire her summer beauty, many say: "Yes, it is the most beautiful region I have ever seen *now*, but it must be bleak and dreary at other seasons." If you are a true lover of the old state, you answer: "Oh, no! It is more beautiful in fall than in summer, and the beauty increases with each season." If you are so fortunate as to live in the lake-mountain district this is doubly true.

Hail New Hampshire composed by
Found a college song *Richard. O'Grady*

marcia



twi-ght bell is chi-ming, its
we thy sons pro- tect-thel. To

clear sweet tones we hear. our.
thy name e'er be true Oh,

fond hopes now are cling-ing To our
may we never for- get-thel But hon-

al-ma ma-ter dear.
or the white and blue.

Chorus

Hail Hail new Hamp-shire, Our

thoughts cling fond-ly to thee.

Hail, Hail, new Hamp-shire Thrice

Hail fair N. H. c. All hail then

Handwritten musical score for a song, likely a hymn or patriotic song, featuring four systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The lyrics are written in cursive below the vocal line.

System 1:
Vocal: Hail, Hail, New Hamp-shire our
Piano: Accompaniment for the first two measures.

System 2:
Vocal: thoughts cling fond ly - to thee,
Piano: Accompaniment for the second two measures.

System 3:
Vocal: Hail, hail new Hamp-shire. thrice
Piano: Accompaniment for the third two measures.

System 4:
Vocal: hail fair n. H.
Piano: Accompaniment for the fourth two measures, ending with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.

The city visitor hies to his home just as the glories of summer begin to change to those of autumn. After the leaves have "turned," during the Indian summer, there are those clear, bright, windless days, when, if you will take the trouble to visit a lake, you can get a view as far exceeding that of summer as the summer view surpasses that from the stuffy city office. Evergreens singly, in clumps, and in lines, some straight and some irregular, make the landscape look as though the giant's kittens had been playing with many balls of brightly-colored yarn, and had gotten them hopelessly tangled; here gold, there crimson, yonder bright green, and still further away the sober Quaker brown, a harmonious jumble of color which no painter can approach. Nature, not satisfied with one world of beauty, makes a second possible by smoothing the lake until it is a perfect mirror, so that we stand on the edge of a second world. The same mountains tower down into the depths, covered with the same color designs, the same trees reach down, and under the whole stretches the light blue of heaven.

If possible, remain until evening closes, and watch the sunset in the upper and also in the under world. As the sun disappears look to the east, where the harvest moon is just rising, a silver globe. Look now into the depths; watch, and you will see the sparks of fire which the sun has lost during the day become visible. As the chilly night breeze ruffles the surface of the lake changing each star into a silver thread of light, and that beautiful sphere of white fire into a broad, wavy band, turn toward home, not by the highway, but by the path through the wood, which, though stately and interesting by day, becomes at night weird and strange.

As you enter through the pine thicket, above your head in the tall maple some one shouts at you as though you were deaf, "Hoo! Hoo! Hoo!" If you are at all nervous, you jump and mutter, "It's only *me*," and then laugh aloud when you see that you have answered Mr. Owl, but in a few seconds comes an echo to your laugh, only in a harsh, wild, maniacal voice. Is it possible that there is a crazy man in these woods so near this peaceful lake? No, it is only "the loon's weird laughter," and you may resume your walk in peace, and if you go quietly you will see more of the life in the woods.

Even now there comes "Brer" Fox looking for mice, but seeing you he darts into the shadows making very little noise, but enough to cause a sleepy "peep, peep" and a rustle up in the lower branches of a small oak. The wood-folks are light sleepers, for "eternal vigilance is the price of—" life, with them. After a few more twitterings, the bird family settle back to rest. As you pass along, you may see near the edge of the wood "Brer" Coon waiting until the farmer and his dogs are asleep to make a raid on the cornfield.

This is the time of year for real enjoyment. New Hampshire appeals to the summer visitor, but to the nature-loving it is more beautiful in early fall.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

"Up to the point of efficiency, when one is learning a trade or a profession there is comparatively little joyousness in his labor; but with the consciousness of mastery,—a thorough knowledge and aptness,—there comes a feeling of strength, of self-satisfaction, of superiority, which takes away all sense of drudgery and makes the pursuit of one's occupation a source of delight."

Perhaps the author meant this for the university man just beginning to serve his time with some large establishment. He is, at this period, like a piece of metal before the final polish is given, well prepared and apparently ready for market, but to the trained eye needs the nice touch which is obtained by a time spent in the actual application of his subject, where he lays aside the pure theory for the actual. This is the time to get experience along lines which four years' technical training have prepared him to readily grasp. During the past few years many graduates of technical schools have found it valuable to work with some leading concern in their special line.

To those interested in the electrical side of the subject, a brief insight into the course pursued by such men at East Pittsburg, Pa., with one of the largest electrical works in the world and under engineers whose reputation is world-wide, may be interesting.

Although one may study these subjects and faithfully investigate the principles, he cannot fully appreciate them unless he can be where the raw material is built into the beautiful machines. Here, with his own hands, he combines the different elements that go to make up such wonders as the famous and closely-watched Manhattan generators. Here he combines in the shop the mechanical details with the careful calculations he has previously made in the recitation room, without, perhaps, fully grasping the reasons.

When a man comes to East Pittsburg to continue his education he has a chance to show the metal he has moulded into himself in his Alma Mater.

While he is not given disagreeable, dirty work, the company believes that the only way to gain the desired information is to do with your own hands the work to be done. Therefore, the first day he is thrown into the actual building of electrical machines. He is told to watch a certain man; here his work begins and soon he finds that watching is very hard work, and the chance to do something is eagerly awaited. The opportunity comes; with it success.

This idea is followed throughout the course. A man is expected to become familiar with the construction in all details of every kind of machine built here. Direct current generators and motors in their many types; alternating current machines of all phases and requirements, even to the large 5,000 K. W. alternators; induction motors, railway motors, and complete railway equipment; switch-board work, instrument making, controllers of every description, transformers, and in fact everything pertaining to this branch of work. Also openings are found for deserving young men in the engineering offices, where an insight may be had into the technicalities of this work.

Perhaps the most interesting work comes when a man is placed in the testing department. This is the point towards which every man works and in it he gets the cream of the course. It is to his training here, perhaps, what his thesis was to his university training.

Although the object is not, perhaps, that a man become proficient in each department, he spends time enough to clearly un-

derstand work that is done there, and if he is a careful, industrious student, he knows most of the "whys and wherefores" of the work. For instance, he sees coils wound for a transformer assembled, connections made, and from certain points leads taken out. He looks up the designing of these and understands a little of this side of the work. Then when he looks it over, it is in an understanding manner, and not as a shiftless workman whose only thought is for the pay day soon coming, and who puts in secondary leads as he has been told; but rather he takes each lead from its proper place knowingly, and sees in an instant any error in construction.

Naturally one meets many technical graduates, and the contact with these is an inspiration, for always questions are coming up which are of interest, and many valuable points are discussed.

The student body, as it is called here, is now being organized, and under the new plans many added advantages are easily foreseen.

We are shortly to receive from the company a new "Student Club House," which in itself, with baths and the usual accommodations, will greatly add to our advantages.

In Pittsburg, only twelve miles away, one finds the usual attractions of our large cities. Theatres, public parks, drives, libraries, museums, art galleries, and, last but not least, great iron and steel works are found on every hand.

One may ask, "After putting in your time in this work, what next?" To this I may refer to the remarks of one of the officials at a recent student banquet: "Not *of* the Westinghouse, nor *from* the Westinghouse, but *in* the Westinghouse." As another remarked, "We are training young men who will be of value to *us*."

The idea seems to be to give these young men a thorough knowledge of their methods that they may fill important positions in engineering, erecting, sales departments, or any position which may need the best men in this line.

As the graduate of a first-class university holds the name of his Alma Mater, so the man who serves his time with the Westinghouse finds that the name Westinghouse is a guarantee, whether it is stamped on a machine or upon himself.

EYES THAT SEE AND EARS THAT HEAR.

Our college is and has for years been teaching the young men of New Hampshire how to use their eyes as well as getting them familiar with the leading agricultural and scientific works of the day.

In this article the writer hopes to draw your attention to some of the queer and interesting variations that are to be found among our plants, and especially among the tubers of the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). In the accompanying cut the irregular tubers at the right were produced by planting a single irregular artichoke-



shaped tuber that was found in a hill of the smooth variety (Adirondack) shown at the left. This illustrates but one of the practically worthless freaks to which the potato is subject, yet there are thousands of similar cases. In fact, many of the excellent varieties of potatoes now on the market were produced by someone taking advantage of a variation from the original or variety type that happened to take an upward turn instead of a downward as in the illustrated case.

It is this same variation from the varietal type that causes potatoes to deteriorate or "run out," as we say. Many of the leading authorities on plant breeding tell us that were a variety held to its type by continued selection of tubers of the form, color, and gen-

eral character desired, it could be kept true for an indefinite period of time.

The potato is not the only place we find freaks and variations from the parent or breed type. The same thing holds true in the case of wheat, oats, barley; the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the grasses, the tree fruits, and even our cattle in which there are strains like the "milking Durhams" in contrast to the more common "beefy Durhams."

So it is everywhere, and what New Hampshire needs and the world needs is not men, "who have eyes and see not," and "have ears and hear not," but rather those whose sight is keen to observe the smallest things about them and whose hearing is acute to detect the faintest sound.

What a wonderful and interesting field for study and research is open to him who cares to deal with the secrets of nature! What a boon to our country is even an improved variety of wheat, as has been shown by the Minnesota Experiment Station workers! Oh! that more of our New Hampshire boys would interest themselves in work of this nature and help to carry our agriculture, the basis of our country's prosperity, far beyond its already exalted position!

B. A. C.



With the present number of the MONTHLY is published a song, the words of which were composed by an N. H. man. The extreme poverty of the college in songs peculiar to itself is very evident. We hope, however, to have more soon, so as to be able in a few years at least to present a good collection, of distinctively New Hampshire origin. Let every one who can, remember that a new song is needed and then make an effort to fill the vacancy. Nothing gives the life and brings the men of a college more closely together than good college songs.

*
* *

For several years past it has been customary to hold regular college exercises on Tuesday morning of Commencement week. This is after the prize and exhibition drills. These drills last several hours and the next morning when those who had taken part the night before present themselves, they are usually in anything but a clear frame of mind. An examination at this time does not seem to be held under the best conditions possible. It is very evident that in some cases the examinations will be rather a failure after a night like that of Monday of examination week. A man cannot do his best work under such conditions. Recitations are much to be preferred.

At present the outlook for baseball is anything but encouraging. There are quite a number of men out after four, and several practice games have been played. On the other hand we have no coach, no captain, and an indefinite sort of management. Under these conditions when no one really thinks we can get out a 'Varsity team we might as well turn to some substitute, perhaps class games. Last year these were scheduled and two were played. Very few knew there were to be games between the classes. Therefore few came out to the games. With a little notice to the college and a little class spirit mixed judiciously to keep up the interest, the class games would be a very desirable feature of the spring athletics. Something of this nature could be arranged by the different classes. A few games that were amply advertised among the students would make this last term much more lively.

*
* *

Interclass debating now being carried out in place of the usual term exercise in English seems indicative of beneficial results. It has partly replaced the time-worn essay or oration. That it will, for a time at least, prove a welcome variation, carrying with it as it does the interest awakened by class loyalty, seems certain. Unfortunate is it also that the time of holding these debates is such as to preclude as much interest as might otherwise be felt. The suggestion that this be carried on in a society formed for the purpose seems to be a good one. No question can be raised as to the beneficial result of speaking and expressing one's thoughts accurately and clearly enough to be understood by all. It is one of the first essentials of an education and one that may well be brought into more prominence among all of the men.

*
* *

The last or June number of the MONTHLY is to be issued immediately after Commencement. This will make it possible to print the college news of the last week, thus covering the full year. Students who wish the paper sent to any address other than Durham will please see or notify the business manager,—giving the address in writing,—otherwise it will be sent to the usual address.



Tennis begins to hold the attention.

Much interest is manifested in German over the adventures of Reinhardt.

We extend our greeting to our new friends, Baby Nesbit and Baby Hancock.

The Zeta Epsilon Zeta Society had a picture taken of its members on Fast day.

Professor.—“ You have been robbing Peter to pay Paul.”

Student.—“ I do n't play ball.”

Mr. Herring, formerly instructor in woodwork at the college shops, visited his friends here recently.

H. M. Lee, '02, is making a tour of the state collecting samples of fertilizers for the Experiment Station.

Mr. Colby and Professor Hawes have been making some improvements on their sailboats this spring.

Prof. Weed gave an interesting talk before the Conant Agricultural Society April 14 on nature photography.

Dog scratching and whining at the recitation room door.

Prof.—“ Mr.— please disperse the rehearsal.”

It is a remarkable fact that so many students are out of town or lost in the woods, about chapel time, on these pleasant Sundays.

Mr. Hill, a University of West Virginia man, has arrived to take the place of Mr. Clarke, who left his position as assistant chemist at the Experiment Station to go to Connecticut.

H. D. Batchelor, '03, has resigned as assistant business manager of the MONTHLY and A. L. Fuller, '04, has been appointed in his place.

Mr. Crawford, a classmate of Professor Scott, was in town recently and acted as one of the judges at the Junior v. Senior debate. The latter won.

The Sophomores were well distributed over the vacant portion of the hall during rhetorical recently, but were connected by numerous bonds other than sympathy, as future events made manifest.

Professor Rane delivered two lectures recently at Athol, Mass., at the farmers' institute held at that place. The morning address was entitled "Horticulture on the New England Farm." At the afternoon session his subject was "How to Convert Unprofitable Land into Forests."

Some of the older trees in the college woods are being cut and sawed into lumber for the new building. A few of these trees bear the signs, as denoted by their rings, of being very old. One, a pine, casually selected with no attention to finding the oldest or largest, had one hundred and forty-five growth rings.

Work on the foundation of the new building is progressing quite rapidly. The ledge on the site has been successfully blasted by Professor Pettee, and the stone is now being put into the foundation. Messrs. Randlett and Sargent, the architect and contractor respectively, were here recently inspecting the work.

The Conant Agricultural Society held the first meeting of the spring term on Monday evening, April 7. As this was the meeting for the election of officers only a short programme was presented, which consisted of the following :

Reading.....J. C. Kendall.
 Debate—*Resolved*, "That European methods of forestry are not applicable in the United States."
 Affirmative.....Tenney and A. R. Merrill.
 Negative.....F. L. Hill and Quimby.
 Decided in favor of the affirmative.

At the close of the programme the following officers were elected for the present term: *President*, G. E. Merrill; *vice-presi-*

dent, W. E. Quimby; *secretary*, F. L. Hill; *corresponding secretary*, A. R. Merrill; *treasurer*, F. A. Tinkham; *master of programme*, J. C. Kendall.

The second meeting of the term was held on Monday evening, April 14. After the usual business had been transacted, the following new and interesting programme was presented:

1. The best soiling crops.....Quimby.
2. Advisability of fallowing ground Burr.
3. The best stanchions for milch cows..... Whittier.
4. From what have I received the most benefit during my college life?
Merrifield.
5. Social life at New Hampshire.....Edwards.
6. How can we improve our athletics?..... Farr.
7. How can we improve the military department?.....Tenney.
8. How can we improve THE COLLEGE MONTHLY?.....Conradi.
9. Can the New Hampshire farmer afford to send his milk to Boston at the present prices of grain?.....F. L. Hill.
10. Sowing of grass seed at the last cultivation of corn.. . . .G. E. Merrill.
11. What breed of cows are best for butter making?.....A. R. Merrill.
12. Should we have a poultry course at New Hampshire?.....Durwood.
13. Different kinds of silos Tinkham.
14. What kind of programme shall the Agricultural society have?..Goodrich.

This was the first programme of its kind that has been presented by the society, and it proved of much benefit, as well as enjoyment. The different members showed that it is possible to give an evening's entertainment from which one can derive a vast amount of good. It is to be hoped that the meetings in the future will be of as much interest as those in the past have been.

On Saturday, April 26, the annual Arbor Day exercises were held in Thompson Hall owing to unfavorable weather. The program consisted of singing and class orations. Prof. Rane introduced the speakers who were: Messrs. Merrill, for the Seniors; Brown, for the Juniors; Dearborn, for the Sophomores; Putney, for the Freshmen; Farr, for the Two Year men. Mr. Weld represented the Grange. The orations were well written and delivered, showing a strong interest in the observance of the day. The exercises were closed with a song, after which the college yells were given just before closing.

The third annual reception and ball of the New Hampshire College Cadets occurred on the 25th of April and was a marked suc-

cess. The decorations were in charge of Lieut. Cushman, Sergt. Connor, Corps. Fuller and Barker. They consisted of stacked rifles, sabres, red, white, and blue bunting and flags. The alcoves were draped with bunting and a stack of arms stood on each side. A row of crossed sabres extended across the front of the stage along with palms and evergreen. The chandeliers were draped with bunting, making the whole effect very pleasing.

After the reception, which lasted until nine o'clock, dancing began and continued until two o'clock. During the intermission refreshments were served under the supervision of Lieuts. Livermore and Burbeck, Sergt. Robertson, and Musician Davis, assisted by members of the battalion. The executive committee consisted of Major E. W. Gilmartin, Capts. G. E. Merrill and J. C. Kendall. The Salem Cadet orchestra furnished music. Many guests were present from out of town and their bright-colored dresses mingled with the cadet gray made a pleasing combination. Every one spent a most enjoyable evening.

EXCHANGES.

Teacher (seriously).—"Let me tell you that a hero is—"

Popular student.—"A fellow that does not need a mistletoe."
—*Ex.*

One of the best of our exchanges this month is *The Grey Jacket*. It is full of excellent prose articles, tastefully mixed with a few very good poems, which give a charming effect to the paper.

"A Question of Ninety-five Dollars," in *The Student*, is a good story of college life and the warm-hearted friendship that can only spring up between college men. It is just what is needed in our college papers.

The Herald is, as usual, very good. One story, "A Noble Life-saver," is especially well-written, and clearly shows the peril of winter traffic on our coast, and the noble sacrifice of a colored man to save his captain.

In looking over our exchanges, the most noticeable thing is the lack of poems of any kind. Why is this? Most certainly we

have students who *can* write poetry, and what is there that can or ever will fill the place of a good poem? Let us have more of them.

The University Argonaut for March is devoted to the work of the mining engineering students. Although this is only a trial at Idaho it seems to have been very successful, and should make the students interested in their departments. We wish the editor success.

We wish to acknowledge the following: *The Student, Herald, M. H. Aerolith, The Windmill, College Signal, Alfred University Monthly, The Argonaut, Orange and Blue, Crimson, Reveille, College Chips, The Barnard Bulletin, Grey Jacket, Almanian, and Tennessee University Magazine.*

ALUMNI NOTES.

'81. Charles H. Hazen returned to his home in Bethlehem, N. H., April 15. Mr. Hazen and his family spent the winter in Pinehurst, N. C.

'98. Herbert F. Moore, the instructor in machine design at Sibley College, Cornell University, visited college April 4.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hancock, April 16. Mr. Hancock is the efficient engineer and curator of buildings at the New Hampshire College.

'99. Arthur E. Norcross is managing a dairy and stock farm in Pomfret Centre, Conn.

'99. At the "School of Instruction for Health Officers and Sanitary Conference," held recently, H. E. Barnard delivered papers entitled "A Study of New Hampshire Water Supplies," "Some Data Concerning the Proposed Chlorine Map of New Hampshire," and "Lead Poisoning as Related to Water Supplies."

Ex-'01. Charles T. Staniels recently entertained five of the students at his home in Concord.

Norman A. Rollins, ex-'01, was married March 26, 1902, at Pittsburg, Pa. The bride was Miss Grace F. St. Denis, of Montreal, Can. Mr. Rollins is employed in the engineering office of the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Co., at East Pittsburg, Pa.

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A. Mechanical Engineering Course. B. Electrical Engineering Course. C. Technical Chemistry Course.

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Secretary, H. D. Batchelor.

Treasurer, J. C. Kendall.

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Zeta Epsilon Zeta

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Secretary, E. G. Davis.

Treasurer, H. M. Lee.

Football Manager, J. S. Dearborn.

Baseball Manager, W. A. Barker.

Manager of Track Team, G. E. Merrill.

Conant Agricultural Society

President, G. E. Merrill.

Secretary, F. L. Hill.

Associated Alumni of New Hampshire College

President, William F. Flint, '77.

Vice-President, Elwyn H. Forristall, '97.

Secretary, Leslie D. Hayes, '97, 778

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Treasurer, Fred W. Smith, Franklin
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A. Colby, '99.

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C. L. WILLOUGHBY,
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 R. H. Rollins, '03. Mary Doe, '02. Castine C. Swanson, '05. A. A. Livermore, '02.

EDITORS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

Vol. IX

JUNE, 1902

No. 8

MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS OF A NATURALIST.

[CONTINUED FROM MAY NUMBER.]

It is impossible for the naturalist, when on a collecting trip, to study all his finding satisfactorily. Before the excursion he provides himself with bottles, boxes, vials, paper, envelopes, and small bottles about one half filled with dilute alcohol, say thirty per cent. In this way he may conveniently carry with him to his laboratory such specimens as he may want to study later.

All adult insects, except those belonging to the order Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), can be left in the cyanide bottle wherein they were originally placed. It should be remembered that a long exposure of delicate-winged insects to a strong cyanic acid gas such as will evolve in a strong cyanide bottle may discolor them to such an extent as to make them unsuitable for permanent collections. There is little danger of this except in the case of delicate-winged moths and butterflies; these, as soon as dead, may be removed from the bottle and placed in small envelopes specially constructed for that purpose. In this way they may be kept for months when at some opportune time they may be mounted. Some time after a specimen is dead it hardens so that it will break very easily when an attempt is made to mount it. This is easily overcome. Take a shallow dish with lid; place a little cotton over the bottom thoroughly moistened with water; add a drop of carbolic acid to prevent any moulds growing in the dish. Cover this cotton with a stiff paper so as to insure a smooth surface, and you have what the entomologist calls a relaxing dish,—an indispensable appliance in any entomological laboratory. Take the hardened specimen, drop it into the dish and put the

cover on. After twenty-four hours you can remove the specimen and find that it is as limber and as easily handled as though it had been brought in fresh from the field. Butterflies and moths stored away in envelopes as indicated above must, in order to be mounted, have the wings spread and pressed on a small appliance which the entomologist calls a butterfly board. These specimens are so brittle that they will break very easily. Follow the directions with the relaxing dish as given above and the work is easily done. This process of relaxing applies to all specimens, and age does not make any difference. The writer remounted specimens in this way that had been in the collection since 1891.

The pins used for mounting entomological specimens are fine and slender, and made so that they will not rust and corrode the specimen. They are long enough so that below the specimen, on the same pin, small labels bearing date of collection, locality, and the scientific name of the specimen can be conveniently placed. No specimen in a permanent collection serves its purpose unless accompanied by proper data, absolutely reliable. So much, then, for the mounting and preserving of dry specimens.

Larvæ, pupa, and nymphs cannot be preserved in a dried-up condition. Here we must have some preservative. The preservative used in the collections of this college is alcohol. Formalin is an excellent preservative, but is more sensitive to temperature than alcohol. When specimens having a chitinous covering are to be preserved the alcohol may be used undiluted. Soft-bodied specimens, however, will shrink in concentrated alcohol, and the best way to preserve these is to pass them through a hardening process; this consists in placing the creature in a dilute preservative, say 30 per cent. alcohol. After a week change the alcohol to a 40 per cent. solution; at the end of another two or three weeks change it to 50 per cent.; then, after some time, change it to 65 or 70 per cent., which is a good average for all purposes. This will harden the specimen so that it may be dried and mounted on pins or in boxes, if desired. In mounting any specimen, the nature of the creature must be considered. If a very fleshy animal there is danger of making the mixture too strong; it will shrink, shrivel, distort, and discolor the specimen.

In conclusion, a few examples are given as taken from the

writer's experience the past year : Frogs, 55 per cent., changed once, about a month after mounting, to 65 per cent. ; snakes and turtles, 70 per cent., permanent ; caterpillars and nymphs, 50 per cent., changed several times at intervals of two weeks in order to harden the specimen.

ALBERT F. CONRADI.

THE FICKLENESS OF YOUTH.

Poor Tom ! he was the baby of the family. He had so many to look after him and give him good wholesome advice, and then he had to keep up the reputation of the family. This was the hardest part of all. His splendid brothers had made brilliant records at college, while Tom, having just finished his Freshman year, felt that he had made but a poor showing. The year had passed so quickly. The time for reflection, regrets, and new resolutions had come, and as he lay in the hammock watching for the occasional falling stars he thought of the opportunities that he had heedlessly let slip by. As the fellows would say : "Tom was surrounding himself with the blue-devils."

The Farringtons had moved out to their summer home at Lake View, and on this delightful June night were giving a dance in the large billiard hall on the third floor. This event had been planned by Mrs. Farrington especially for Tom's home-coming, and when, after the guests had all been received and the hostess was free to look about for her son, he was not in the hall. So she stepped over to an alcove where a merry group of young people were discussing the possibilities for having an amateur minstrel show during the third week of July.

"Ah ! Here comes Mrs. Farrington !" exclaimed Katherine Thompson, who stood in the middle of the group and seemed to be the centre of attraction. "She will have some ideas."

"Katherine, dear, do you know where Tom is ?" inquired Mrs. Farrington, stepping into the circle.

"I saw him going down stairs about fifteen minutes ago and he seemed to be quite dejected. I will help you find him," and Katherine, with a slight change of color, slipped her arm through Mrs. Farrington's and went with her down the two flights of stairs and out upon the lawn at the side of the house.

In the city the Thompsons lived next door to the Farringtons and the two families had been intimate with each other ever since Tom Farrington had worn kilts and he and Katherine had gone to the kindergarten together. That was fourteen years ago. In the meantime Katherine had spent four years abroad finishing her education and Tom had prepared himself for college at Andover academy. Miss Thompson came back from Europe, tall, dark, and very attractive, with that air of the well bred, highly educated which is so easily recognized in anyone. While abroad she had received a dozen or more letters from Tom, most of them relating the details of his scrapes at school, but the last two had been short, gloomy, and carelessly written, leaving her with the impression that something was troubling him. She decided to find out the cause at the first opportunity and help him if she could. This thought was occupying her mind as she walked with Mrs. Farrington across the lawn to the hammock where Tom lay.

"Well, Tom, this is a nice way to treat your mother after having been gone a whole year!" exclaimed Mrs. Farrington in a playful tone.

"I did not feel like dancing, mother, so I came out here in the air to think," replied Tom.

"Oh, very well! If that is the case I think Katherine and I had better go back up stairs."

"No, I shall stay with Tom and help him think," said Katherine brightly.

This was Katherine's opportunity. After Mrs. Farrington had left and they were seated side by side in the hammock, she said: "Tom, what has been the matter with you lately?"

"Well, Kate, I've met her and she's the dearest girl in the world."

"I thought it was something of that kind. What does she look like?"

"She's a queen."

"Does she care for you?"

"She says she does."

"Be careful, Tom. Now tell me are you engaged?"

"N-no."

"How often do you write to her?"

Tom thought that this was nobody's business but his own but then Kate was almost a sister.

"Every day."

"Why, Tom Farrington, do you expect a girl to write to you every day for three whole years?"

"I do n't know," said Tom gloomily. "I did n't get a letter to-day."

"Well, if you are n't a goose! Come along up stairs. I have a friend here from Smith, Miss Winship, whom I want you to meet."

Tom reluctantly consented. But after having met Katherine's friend and danced with her once or twice, he was rather glad that he had come. Miss Winship was bright and witty and succeeded in making Tom forget himself and talk with her about Yale's chances for winning the next football game with Harvard.

On his way home that night, after having accompanied Miss Winship to the Thompson cottage, Tom thought how different some girls were from others.

He received only three more letters with that dainty seal which had aroused the curiosity of the family, and Kate noticed that Tom grew exceedingly fond of the Thompson's tennis court during her friend's stay.

Such is the fickleness of youth.

C. E. ROBERTSON.

CLASS DAY.

The Class Day programme, carried out on Tuesday, June 3, was as follows:

Overture—The Two Hussars		<i>Doppler</i>
	Orchestra	
President's Address		Harry M. Lee
Entre Acte—A Lesson in Flirtation		<i>Englander</i>
	Orchestra	
Hammer Oration—Theoretical and Applied Science		Charles A. Payne
Selection—King Dodo		<i>Luders</i>
	Orchestra	
Lamp Oration—University Extension		John C. Kendall
Valse Melodique—Sweet Caresses		<i>Langery</i>
	Orchestra	
Spade Oration—Progress of Agriculture		Abiel A. Livermore
Finale—Fellow Craft		<i>Johns</i>
	Orchestra	



ABIEL A. LIVERMORE,
Spade Orator.

CHARLES A. PAYNE,
Hammer Orator.

JOHN C. KENDALL,
Lamp Orator.

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

(Hammer Oration.)

Ever since man became endowed with intellect and the power of reasoning he has been striving to solve the problems of the physical world around him. Until three hundred years ago, however, there was no systematic effort to investigate the reasons why material changes occurred naturally, or why certain changes could be produced artificially with certainty. The engineer practised his profession and used the forces of nature for the service and convenience of man before he had any conception of what the forces were or how they acted. He had no measure of heat and light, and used no power but that which the muscles of an animal afforded him.

Formerly the results obtained led to the formation of a theory to explain the reasons of its action, but in these days of scientific research the process is reversed and the theory of one day becomes the practice of the next. Experience teaches us that he who neglects, or is ignorant of the theory, is sure to accept obsolete and undesirable methods of practice. It has been said that the real difference between theory and practice lies in the two little adverbs "why" and "how." Theory is *why* a thing is done, and practise *how* a thing is done.

Not very long ago the world entered upon a new era of science and industry: theoretical and applied. We may use the history of hydraulic cement as an example. The Egyptians and Romans used hydraulic cement, but they did not know the reason why it acted as it did. The theory of its behavior was not even suggested until the middle of the eighteenth century, and was not confirmed until fifty or sixty years ago. When John Smeaton built the foundation of the Eddystone lighthouse it was by pure theorizing that he compounded a most successful cement. This product was formerly made by burning and grinding a certain kind of limestone. No one knew why the material stiffened and became hard under water, nor did they imagine that they were surrounded by materials which, if combined in proper proportions, would make a better cement than any they had ever known. But such was the fact, and from being a comparatively rare compound cement be-

came available as a local product in nearly every civilized land. This great result was accomplished by theory and practice, and without it the practical man would still be where he was at the beginning.

The direction of the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man is a noble aim. Philosophy, physics, and engineering go hand in hand. The philosopher must imagine, the physicist prove by experiment and calculation, and the engineer apply to practice the laws of nature. With the advance of science engineering widened and advanced. The study of the action of forces induced analytical investigation of the means by which those forces could be resisted or controlled and the best results obtained. Engines and appliances were invented and the products of earth and sea were distributed where needed most. Heat and light, steam and electricity, were utilized everywhere for the service of mankind.

Breadth of view and the faculty of analyzing have been essential to the improvements of every age. These qualities are largely natural, but where weak or dormant they may be cultivated by study or experience. Herein lies the great benefit of the technical schools and scientific colleges of which this institution is one of many. These colleges seek to make their students workers as well as thinkers, to teach the reason *how* as well as the reason *why*. That these institutions are fulfilling their mission is evident to everyone. It is a very gratifying fact that these schools are increasing even faster than the strictly classical schools.

One of the most brilliant examples of a modern scientist is Thomas A. Edison. He illustrated the combination of the theoretical and the practical. His experiments have progressed with his reasonings and his theories proved by successive tests.

The effects of scientific and industrial research may be plainly seen, but the necessity of further effort is also apparent. There are still many problems of nature unsolved, and the limit is infinite. Every day proves that there are sources of power not yet developed or discovered. We cannot say what the future may contain, but we can predict that the application of theory and practice will always avail.

CHARLES A. PAYNE.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

(Lamp Oration.)

The university is not a new idea. We find the term applied to societies of scholars as early as the first part of the thirteenth century. These scholars were united in a common purpose, that of study and research, in the highest branches of knowledge. There is, of course, a wide gap between the university of that early day and the universities of the beginning of the twentieth century. However, these early institutions occupied the same relative position that our higher institutions hold to-day. Education is now, and always has been, the advance guard of progress. Thus it is not strange that at the beginning of this new century we should expect great things in the field of education.

Let us consider for a moment the progress made in education during the nineteenth century in the United States.

We all remember stories of the old district school, with its uninviting surroundings and its simple curriculum. The instruction, naturally, was largely individual. The teachers were the rugged men that made our early history. As our country developed the tendency was toward consolidation. One man supervised several schools. The next step was to make instruction uniform. A graded system was established, and in time the requirements for the teacher became more rigid.

Hardly a year passes now without a change in the school curriculum. Teachers' meetings are held at stated times during the year, and every means is taken to keep the teacher alive and interested in his work. This seems consistent with our progress along other lines.

How has it been with the college and the university? At first the college was ecclesiastical in its aims. Gradually, however, the professional man felt the need of a more substantial foundation. He realized that with broader knowledge he could attain greater results. Consequently schools of medicine and law were established to prepare him for his work.

The next advancement came in the endowment of technical schools, in order that the foundation might be laid for a fuller comprehension of the practical side of the student's chosen life work.

That instruction in the mechanic arts is important may readily be seen from the progress made along this line. To-day it is considered necessary to have manual training even in the common school course. Development has also been made in the state college, where opportunity is given for instruction not only in agriculture, but also in the mechanic arts.

One of the greatest blessings to this country, without any exception, in the line of educational progress, has been the passage and adoption of the "Morrill Act" in 1862. It is to these and kindred institutions that we must look for the industrial development, commercial supremacy, and the material prosperity of the nation. Never was the saying, "Knowledge is power," more applicable than to-day. Man, however ingenious, could never have discovered and brought into subjection the forces of nature without the aid of organized science. We all know to what extent this has been done during the last fifty or sixty years, and yet it seems almost beyond comprehension, so rapid and wonderful have been the achievements of the age.

Thus we are brought face to face again with the educational problems of the future. How shall we change or improve our system of education so that we may maintain the position that we now hold, both at home and abroad? It must come, as in the past, through a higher, broader moral and intellectual plane. That is to say, the whole standard of intelligence must be raised to satisfy the new conditions. To do this we must have competent leaders, for the physical, social, and moral welfare of the people depends largely upon the character of its leaders. It is, therefore, of vital importance that we give to these men who hold the destinies of lands and peoples in their power the best training for leadership.

Where can such training be obtained? There should be no doubt as to the answer. It is to the university that we must look for such training.

It should be the function of the college to provide the student with a broad, liberal foundation for his life-work.

The university must broaden its scope. It must be prepared at all times to furnish, to anyone having completed a college course, the facilities and means for advanced study and research.

This is an age of specialization, but a man should have a liberal education before he is allowed to specialize.

To-day a professional man is not considered competent to attain the best unless he has first pursued comprehensive studies. Take, for example, the standard that Johns Hopkins University has set. A few years ago anybody could get a degree in medicine, law, arts, or science, provided only that he completed four years' college work. Is this true at the present time? In some places, yes. The tendency is, however, to follow the good precedent established by Johns Hopkins and require a bachelor's degree for eligibility to the professional school. This means that our system will, in the course of time, be worthy of comparison with that of Germany. More opportunity will be afforded for original research, and the universities of the United States will become a most potent factor in the world's education.

The day is not far distant when the degree Doctor of Law will be conferred upon those completing the prescribed work in the law school. This is as it should be. Too often a man finishes his college work before he is really mature. The professional man of to-morrow must have general training before he can be accepted as competent to associate with learned men. A general course will fit him for his work, and he will, furthermore, get more contentment out of life in the appreciation of those things that go to give contentment to the educated man.

The man of to-morrow will be broad and liberal in his thoughts. His college training will give him a keener comprehension of what goes to make up life. The university will provide him with the faculty for original investigation, thereby developing him along those particular studies to which he is devoting his energy. The standard will be high, and only the fit will survive. The day of the quack is past; the time of the persistent has come. It behooves us, then, to be liberal in our curriculum, to get a broad, yet substantial, foundation before we concentrate our effort in any special branch. The university of to-day offers us the opportunity; nothing else is required but the inclination. The university of to-morrow will be university in the fullest sense of the word, a place where everything is taught, where anything may be studied.

J. C. KENDALL.

THE PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

(Spade Oration.)

Agriculture has been said to be the most important industry the world knows. That existence would be impossible without it can be readily seen when we reflect what would be the result of the downfall of the industry. A crash that would shake the world to its foundation would follow such a calamity. Our factories would become silent. Our merchants would cease their activity. In fact society would receive a mortal blow.

Husbandry had its beginning on the hills and plains of Asia longer ago than is chronicled by pen or monument. The wielders of the spade have been toiling decade after decade, century after century. Chaldean, Assyrian, Phœnician, Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, have been figures in this possession. The Chaldean in the far-away Eastern hills tended his flocks. He was a simple shepherd. The grassy hillsides claimed him for their own. On them he threw himself at the close of day. Around him were traced the shadows of the resting flock, while over him "blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

On the banks of the Nile flourished an agriculture of which it might have been said, "Earth with salubrious fruits supports their life." for Egypt was the world's granary.

When the glory of Egypt was fading Rome arose, mistress of the world. Her dominion, fertile with the resources that make agriculture successful, blossomed with the fruits of the earth. Animal and plant husbandry flourished. Roman literature holds agricultural information that would be accepted by experiment stations to-day. Yet with immense resources at her command disregard of natural laws marked her fall. Roman fields once brown with waving grain became brown stretches of desert waste. Hills once verdant with forests lifted their bare sides for destruction by the elements. Harbors noisy and full of the world's shipping in time of her glory became silent, deserted.

Centuries after the fall of Rome England sent the strength of her people to America. With them came the Roman agriculture, improved but still the same. In her colonies, scattered from Maine to Georgia, began that progress which was in three cen-

turies to make American agriculture what it is to-day, the greatest of American industries.

When the constitution went into force the plow, wagon, and harrow were the labor-saving devices on the farms. The cry for better machinery has stimulated manufacturing. It was the third president of the United States, Jefferson, who first made a scientific study of the plow. The pressing need of better implements led to the invention of the reaper and binder, an event worthy to mark, by revolutionizing grain production, the turning point of any nation's history.

In the westward sweep of empire the American farmer was enabled to throw the products of the broad fields of the middle and western states into the markets of the world. The thing that has made possible this advance, that has enabled America to supply the world with food, that has made manufacturing possible, that has sustained our people, is a plant. Cultivated by the Indians before the arrival of the white man, it saved his purpose from defeat. The plant is Indian corn, the first crop in value in the United States to-day. You may readily judge its importance from the fact that the crop standing third in importance would take all men of military age in this country three weeks to harvest, working with no better implements than known to Washington. What then might we not say of the first!

What has developed from the progress made in this ancient occupation we see about us every day; yet do not trace back to the perennial fountain, the source. We reach out and grasp that which will come by reason of that already accomplished. With this in view agricultural education is fostered as one of the highest ends of national existence; sometimes with the idea of material wealth; sometimes with the idea of æsthetic virtues. Ezra Cornell had this in mind when he said he would found an institution where every one could get an education on any subject. Senator Morrill had the same in view when he placed before Congress his bill that made state colleges possible. Now every state and territory in the Union has a college of industrial arts and sciences; mechanic, scientist, agriculturalist, all have been provided for. To him who sees in nature that which attracts him are opened opportunities never before so favorable. The inspiration of past ages, the almost

incomprehensible progress of the last century, the present conditions, point to a future little dreamed of before. The Chaldean never dreamed it; Rome in the height of her glory never dreamed it, for Rome then had sown the seeds of decay. The Anglo-Saxon pioneers little thought they were the vanguard of a movement that was to revolutionize the world's greatest industry. That the growth already begun will continue is certain. Remarkable as is the past century's advance, what may not be looked for in that which we have now entered? Men may come and go; nations rise, fall, and be forgotten, as they have been in the past, but so long as man shall endure on earth, then so long will the earth give forth her fruits. The future of agriculture is secure.

ABIEL A. LIVERMORE.

THE BOSTON EXCURSION.

In connection with the course in Dynamos and Electro Motors, Engineering 7, the Junior class took an excursion to Boston to visit several large generating stations situated at that place. The party left Durham at 5:50 on the morning of May 21, in charge of Prof. Read, the sudden illness of Prof. Nesbit having necessitated his absence.

Arriving in Boston shortly after 8 o'clock the party was conducted to the Lincoln street station of the Elevated Railway company. Here could be seen in operation, as well as in process of erection, some of the largest generators in New England. They also visited the car barn of this company on Albany street, and were given the privilege to dissect and examine the motors and controllers, and were presented with a set of blue prints illustrating the action of the controller, as well as complete diagrams for the wiring of the most modern type of cars as used by the Elevated.

After lunch they visited the physical, electrical, and dynamo laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in passing could see students busily engaged in experiments of a varied character.

These laboratories contain a large number of instruments of

high precision, and everything in the line of experimental apparatus of the latest design is to be found here.

The party was scheduled to meet at 7 o'clock at the exhibition hall of the Edison Illuminating Co. Having carefully examined the contents of this department, together with the immense storage plant in the basement of the building, they started for the Atlantic Avenue station of the company.

This station consists of three units, each driven by two 1,700 horse power engines, developing about 6,000 K. W. of electrical energy and lighting a large portion of the city it afforded an excellent example of a modern central station working under full load. The switch board was an elaborate and extremely complicated affair, especially so to the one having had no experience in central station work. At midnight it was deemed advisable to retire, and accordingly the party returned to their hotel well pleased with the day's sightseeing.

Upon the following morning the work was resumed, and at 8:30 the squad started for Lynn to visit the works of the General Electric Co. Here they were cordially greeted by seven of the alumni, employed at the works, who acted as guides, having previously been granted a leave of absence. The river works was the first place to be overrun, and after passing through the immense foundries and machine shops at this place, the party returned by special car to the main shops of the company. Here could be seen in process of construction all forms of motors and generators designed for various outputs, also all sizes and kinds of transformers, measuring instruments, arc lamps, desk fans, and, in fact, an endless variety of the best apparatus available in practice.

Nearly the whole day was spent in the shops and testing departments, the magnitude of which can be imagined when it is remembered that the company employs nearly 5,000 men. However, they returned to Boston in time to take the 5:14 train for home. All the places visited were the largest and best-equipped stations in New England, and represent the best modern practice. The class reached home in good spirits, and believed the trip to be a most excellent supplement to the class-room work.



2d Lt. Bickford, 1st Lt. Burbeck, 1st Lt. Rollins, 1st Lt. Livermore, 2d Lt. Cushman, 1st Lt. Lee.
Capt. Kendall, Maj. Gilmartin, Capt. Merrill.
OFFICERS OF N. H. C. BATTALION.



EDITORIAL

One point we desire to emphasize. The strength of ALUMNI. a college depends upon its alumni. The strength of an alumnus depends upon his loyalty. We have not many alumni, to be sure, but we have the quality. We are glad to hear that our graduates are responding so loyally to the appeal for a gymnasium ; but we want *every* alumnus to contribute something. Make the effort. Everything is easy, after it has been done. Your experience has, undoubtedly, proved this to you. We expect one thousand dollars from the alumni. If everybody helps, we shall get it. You appreciate, as well as we, that a gymnasium is a necessity. Here is a chance for you to lend a helping hand. New Hampshire men, show your interest in the students of your "alma mater."

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At last we can look forward to a gymnasium. The committee, appointed by the Athletic association, assures us that no stone will be left unturned, that any and everybody will be invited to give his little mite to this most worthy of all our wants. The interest now being displayed by the student body, augurs success. We have the right spirit, and the outlook now begins to look brighter in the athletic line. Why?

Few student bodies would have responded so gladly, so generously. The work of the committee is thereby considerably lightened. When the project was first conceived, many were skeptical. Others were eager. All, however, admitted the benefits to be derived from a gymnasium. Soon the enthusiasm spread, owing to the good precedent established by the senior class. The other classes responded liberally, and at the meeting of the Athletic association, held May 17, five hundred and thirty dollars were pledged by the student body.

It may take years before we have a gymnasium. We have no reason to expect otherwise. At the same time with hearty coöperation on the part of *all* New Hampshire men, we may collect enough money to have the building erected very soon. We appeal, then, not only to the student body, but to the alumni and to those who take any interest in New Hampshire College. Surely you cannot contribute to a better cause. Do n't let your enthusiasm wane one whit, and in a surprisingly short time you will realize that it needs only a will to make a way.

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Before our next issue the football season will have begun. Our success will depend largely on the spirit maintained from the beginning to the end of the season. If we all work to the same end, we shall be successful; but, to do this, we must forget personal interests and strive as New Hampshire men, not boys. Realize what "alma mater" means to others. You will then conclude that the fault is not with one or two. The blame rests with you, you who are content to let things drift along in a haphazard way, helping only half heartedly. We have the material for a football team, and this material will be thoroughly tested in the fall. New Hampshire men, show that you have the stuff in you. Exert your energy for the gymnasium. Come back in the fall, with a determination to do your best in those things that go to make up a college. Let every man who has ever seen a football come out the first night. Train faithfully, and before the end of the season we shall have many a cause for rejoicing.

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The students have taken more interest in tennis this season than ever before. This interest is due in a large measure to the tournament just ended. We know now the possibilities. The time is not far distant when New Hampshire men will be entered in outside tournaments. Before this can be done, however, we need another court; we feel that there is a genuine demand, now, for tennis. This means that the Tennis association will provide the necessary facilities. We hope that the manager will exert his efforts in this direction.

That New Hampshire will be represented by a track team in the near future seems certain. That she will get some points when she will send out the team is what we are looking for. Winter training can be carried on in a few years and then we can hope to take our place among the colleges of the country. We are glad to see the healthy rivalry between the classes. Keep it up.



Piper, '05, has left college.

Professor Weed's house has received a coat of new paint.

Adams, '05, went to Exeter to work on telephones, May 27.

R. S. Jewett, '04, has left college to take a position in Boston.

Campbell, '04, will work under Professor Gibbs for the summer.

W. A. Leighton, '05, has severed his connection with this institution.

Professor Whoriskey entertained his brother during the week of May 18.

Professor and Mrs. Read entertained the Seniors on the evening of May 1.

Professor and Mrs. Scott gave a very pleasant "at home" to the Seniors on May 28.

The Seniors were entertained on the evening of May 31 by Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

Professor Whoriskey's "at home" to the Seniors, May 9, was a very pleasant occasion.

Heath, '05, and Putney, '05, spent the 20th of May at Portsmouth.

B. de B. Bradford, '04, left recently to take a government position in Washington.

May 8 the Junior class in mechanics of engineering visited the Portsmouth navy yard.

May 21 and 22 the Junior class in electricity went on an inspection trip to Boston and Lynn.

Sullivan, '02, will remain at the experiment station this summer to work in the chemical laboratory.

Mrs. W. D. Gibbs and Mrs. C. L. Parsons gave an "at home" at "The Terrace" to the students, May 31.

Mr. Edwin Hardy and Mr. John Clark of Nashua were guests at the Kappa Sigma House on May 9 and 10.

Kendall and Livermore, '02, will attend the summer school for post-graduate work at Ohio university this summer.

Professor Weed spent four days lecturing before the teachers' institutes in the northern part of the state during the week of May 12.

May 13 was a busy day for the Kappa Sigmas, for with their dress-suit cases filled with lots of things they took a trip to Dover to have their picture taken.

The petition presented to the faculty by the students to close all examinations by Monday night was granted. Exercises will, however, be held on Tuesday morning.

Professor Rane lectured recently before the Conant Agricultural society upon the subject of "Shrubbery in Landscape Gardening." The talk was illustrated by lantern slides.

The Freshmen lost their first game of baseball to the Dover High school team with a score of 12 to 9. They retrieved themselves, however, when they beat the Exeter High school team 13 to 1.

The "Grave and Reverend Seniors," in their caps and gowns, went through the trying ordeal of standing for their pictures on

Saturday, May 23. Sad to relate, the result was not a success, and the camera will have to stand the racket again.

Great improvements have been made at the Kappa Sigma house within the past few weeks. The road has been smoothed up and graded and the house has been changed from salmon pink to two shades of green and white and presents as striking but a much more agreeable appearance.

The Athletic association tennis tournament this spring aroused great enthusiasm, twenty-five entering. The tournament was won by Warren C. Hayes, '05, the second place by Durward, first year two-year course. The prizes were, first, Iver Johnson's best tennis racket; second, leather racket case.

The class of 1903 elected the following officers for next year: President, R. H. Rollins; vice-president, E. W. Burbeck; secretary and treasurer, E. F. Bickford; class orators, for the lamp, M. J. White; hammer, H. D. Bachelor; spade, E. G. Davis; marshal, E. F. Bickford; editors, R. H. Rollins and M. J. White.

The Seniors are not the only ones who have to write theses. The Sophomores who are taking entomology have had to write them on some phase of the subject. We have not as yet been told whether or not there is a degree to come with them; but would suggest that for an appropriate one B. Ug. heads the list.

The Editorial board elected for the ensuing year is: Editor-in-chief, R. H. Rollins, '03; business manager, A. L. Fuller, '04; associate editors, M. J. White, '03, W. A. Barker, '04, S. A. Richardson, '04, F. S. Putney, '05, Miss Castine C. Swanson, '05. Professor Whoriskey was elected faculty member of the board.

The Athletic association elected the following officers: President, E. G. Davis; vice-president, M. J. White; secretary, A. Conner; treasurer, J. E. Goodrich; executive committee, E. G. Davis; ex-officio, student member, T. J. Laton, faculty member, Professor A. F. Nesbit; auditors, C. O. Dodge, C. W. Farr, G. H. Hill.

Music was furnished by the Columbia orchestra of Lawrence, Mass. The class went on the stage led by their marshal, Eugene P. Runlett. All were dressed in their caps and gowns, and presented a very striking appearance. The hall was very tastefully

decorated with black and crimson, the class colors, with a large '02 over the stage.

The supplies for the military department went through the hands of a government inspector, May 28. He seemed to think that they are in as good condition as could be expected with the present armory which he says is too damp. This, if nothing more, should be an argument to lead skeptical persons to contribute towards the new gymnasium.

The prize drill which took place on Monday evening, June 2, was hotly contested, but was finally won by W. G. Brierley. E. S. Savage received honorable mention. Both were promoted to be corporals. The exhibition squads were as follows: Barbett, Captain Kendall; sabre, Captain Merrill; dumb bell, First Lieutenant Livermore; bayonet, Second Lieutenant Bickford.

On class field day, June 3, the following events will take place: One hundred yard dash, 220 yard dash, 440 yard run, 880 yard run, mile run, 220 hurdles, shot put, hammer throw, pole vault, running broad jump, running high jump, relay race, and tug-of-war between Sophomores and Freshmen. To the student obtaining the greatest number of points the following prizes are awarded: First, a college sweater; second, a pair of running shoes; third, a jersey. The class winning the relay race receives a pennant.

The "at home" given by Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Gibbs at "The Terrace" was a most delightful affair. The day was beautiful and everything seemed to join in making the afternoon enjoyable. The door was opened to the guests by a tiny girl in white, and they were ushered into the parlor where stood the hostesses. From here they went out upon the broad veranda, where music was rendered by a harpist and a violinist, and refreshments were served by Mrs. Weed and Mrs. Rane.

On the broad lawns and beneath the trees were parties of young people enjoying croquet and ping-pong, and the hammocks hung here and there.

So beautiful was the day and so enjoyable the party that when 5 o'clock came almost no signs of leaving were to be seen, and this fact showed that every one had enjoyed thoroughly the efforts

of the ladies, and went away hoping to have a similar pleasure at a later day.

The programme for the Smyth prize speaking and reading is as follows :

PART I.—READING.

A Light from Over the Range.....	<i>Anon.</i>
Cleon Orestes Dodge, Sunapee.	
The Fight with the Aurochs.....	<i>Sienkiewiz.</i>
Charles Emery Robertson, Durham.	
Pompeii.....	<i>Bulwer Lytton.</i>
Fred Silver Putney, Hopkinton.	
Music.	
Regulus to the Carthaginians.....	<i>Kellogg.</i>
Samuel Ellis Dunham, Durham.	
A Water Logged Town.....	<i>Smith.</i>
Warren Chauncey Hayes, Durham.	
Conciliation with America.....	<i>Burke.</i>
Josiah Benjamin Wiggin, Andover.	
Music.	
The Cannon Let Loose.....	<i>Hugo.</i>
Harry Miron Russell, West Derry.	
Scene from King John.....	<i>Shakespeare.</i>
Castine Caroline Swanson, Cambridge, Mass.	
Music.	

PART II.—SPEAKING.

The Fiddle Told.....	<i>Franklin.</i>
Melvin Johnson White, Farmington.	
Patsy.....	<i>Wiggin.</i>
Raymond Louis Lunt, Dover.	
Spartacus to the Gladiators.....	<i>Kellogg.</i>
George Enoch Merrill, Hampton Falls.	
Music.	
The Boat Race.....	<i>Murray.</i>
Carroll Winfred Farr, North Weare.	
The Prisoner's Plea.....	<i>Anon.</i>
Alfred Conner, Newfields.	
The Church at Kehoe's Bar.....	<i>Bennett.</i>
Arthur Ronello Merrill, No. Bridgton, Me.	
Music.	
Awarding Prizes.	

The work of establishing a gymnasium at our college should be entered into most heartily and faithfully by all the students. Many have already promised to ask the leading men of their towns for a contribution toward this work, on their return from college.

If the spirit which has been shown a few times this year could be further prevailed upon, each student of the college would make it his duty to make his five talents increase to ten talents. Therefore, let each one for himself do his best to carry out the good work begun and follow the example of his fellow students.

The baccalaureate sermon was delivered on Sunday, June 1, by President Murkland. The seniors in their caps and gowns were escorted to the church by the battalion under the command of Adjutant Burbeck.

At the Athletic association meeting held April 28 it was voted to build a gymnasium. Professor Whoriskey was elected faculty member of the committee and each class chose a representative, who with three members of the alumni and one from the trustees compose the committee. Already over \$1,400 has been pledged among the students and faculty. It is hoped that every alumnus will take a lively interest in the matter, and that we may soon have that much-needed building, a gymnasium. The following are the committee: H. D. Bachelor, '03, chairman; Cleon O. Dodge, '05, secretary; Professor R. Whoriskey, Jr., treasurer; J. C. Kendall, '02, F. R. Pickering, '04, D. A. Durward, 2 yr., E. Whittemore, '77, E. H. Hancock, '98, I. A. Colby, '99, R. W. Pillsbury, trustees.

The second annual track meet called forth a great deal of enthusiasm and class spirit. The preliminaries were run off on Saturday, May 31, leaving three men for the finals in each event. The meet was won by the Freshmen with a total of thirty-one points. The first year two-years men took second place with twenty-five points; the Sophomores third with seventeen, and the Juniors fourth with fifteen. The summary of the eleven events was as follows:

One hundred yard dash—First, Bickford, '03; second, Fuller, '04; third, Randall, '05.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash—First, Hayden, '05; second, Merrifield, '04; third, Edwards, second year.

Four hundred and forty yard dash—First, Marden, '05; second, Nixon, second year; third, Cory, '05.

One half mile run—First, Moreton, '05; second, Watson, '03; third, Marden, '05.

One mile run—First, Moreton, '05 ; second, Watson, '03 ; third, Marden, '05.

Two hundred and twenty hurdle—First, Durward, two years ; second, Edwards, two years ; third, Richardson, '04.

High jump—First, Goins, two years ; second, Marsh, '04 ; third, Moreton, '05.

Broad jump—First, Goins, two years ; second, Moreton, '05 ; third, Lunt, '04.

Pole vault—First, Durward, two years ; second, Randall, '05 ; third, Watson, '03.

Shot put—First, Burbeck, '03 ; second, Dearborn, '04 ; third, Hayden, '05.

Hammer throw—First, Dearborn, '04 ; second, Burbeck, '03 ; third, Russell, '05.

The tug-of-war between the Sophomores and Freshmen was won by the Sophomores by the comfortable margin of five and one fourth inches.

Almost from the start the relay race between the same two classes was the Sophomores', and they finished about eight yards ahead of the '05 team. The relay teams were as follows :

'04	'05
Fuller.	Marden.
Marsh.	Shaw.
Merrifield.	Cory.
Tuttle.	Moreton.

EXCHANGES.

With this issue of the MONTHLY the retiring board of editors desire to thank and congratulate the many boards of similar papers with whom they have come in touch during the year, for the interesting papers which we have received, and for the success which has been theirs. Nearly all of our exchanges have been good, many have been excellent. Some have been handicapped by representing, as many of them do, small schools and colleges. In all there seems to be the same lack of assistance from the student body, and the general idea that the sole purpose of an editorial board is to

take the entire work from the students as a whole. This is far from what it should be, and is one of the most difficult problems which we have to meet. To keep the paper constantly before the students and to make each understand that success depends on his or her personal effort, should be the aim of the board. The board itself must be enthusiastic,—for enthusiasm breeds a kindred spirit,—and work with a determination to sacrifice all for the sake of their paper, even though at times it is rather discouraging and disheartening work.

Always welcome and gladly received, the *Tennessee University Magazine*, with its handsome cover, has been a constant source of enjoyment to many of the students who take advantage of our exchange table to see what other colleges are doing in the literary line. The May number is brimful of good articles as usual, and we can heartily congratulate the editors upon their successful year's work.

The *College Signal* is the typical college paper, and one which every student must be glad to read from cover to cover. "A Pipe Dream" pictures the average student as, seated in a cozy corner of his room, he smokes his favorite briar, while visions of past and future float in dreamy wreaths before him.

We are glad to see the *Review* again, and only wish that the bright little paper came each month.

It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following: *The Herald*, *School Record*, *Antiochian*, *Argus*, *Latin School Register*, *Hermonite*, *Athenæum*, *Colby Academy Voice*, *Gray Jacket*, *Hamptonian*, *The Reveille*, *College Chips*, *The Alfred University Monthly*, and *Rocky Mountain Collegian*.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'93. O. M. James, C. E., returned from Newport, N. H., March 11, where he has been doing expert work for the town on a proposed electric railroad. Since that date he has been laying out grounds for W. H. White of Lowell, who is setting his entire farm of one hundred acres, in the town of Pittsfield, N. H., to fruit trees.

The orchard is to consist of ten thousand trees and six thousand small fruit.

The ground has been carefully surveyed, cut into sections, and a stake driven for each tree and shrub.

This will, without doubt, be the largest and most beautiful layed out orchard in New England.

Mr. James has just been engaged by the state to make surveys, plans, and estimates for a sewer system for the new state buildings at Laconia.

Arthur W. Smith, who was at Tulane University last year, was appointed Professor of Electricity and Electrical Engineering at the University of Mississippi last September. He has entire charge of this department, and all of the instruction in electrical science offered by the university is under his direction, as well as the University Power Plant, which furnishes light to the city of Oxford.

The work of the department this session has been the most successful in its history, and it will graduate a number of bright engineers this June.

This spring Professor Smith gave a lecture on "X-rays and Allied Phenomena," illustrated by many beautiful exhibitions and appropriate experiments. This lecture was enjoyed by a full house of students and townspeople.

'97. In a recent issue of the MONTHLY we made a mistake in the street address of Leslie D. Hayes, formerly instructor in manual training at the manual training school, Ishpeming, Michigan. His present address is 778 Fisk street, Appleton, Wisconsin.

'01. Harry H. Calderwood sailed from New York, May 22, for Hacienda de Tula, Estado de Vera Cruz, Mexico. Here he will be employed upon a large rubber and sugar plantation owned by a relative.

Charles A. Hunt was recently nominated a second lieutenant in the United States infantry. His name is now before the senate, being sent to that body by the president May 26.

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